

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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## GERMANS STIRRED BY THE ENTENTE'S EXTRADITION NOTE

Great Interest Aroused by Publication of Demand Sent to the Dutch Government That Former Kaiser Be Handed Over

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The text of the entente note to Holland demanding the former Kaiser's extradition was published here tonight and aroused great popular interest. The note arrived too late for newspaper comment, but the headlines of the Pan-German organs indicate the line which is likely to be adopted, "Document of Shame," "Scandalous Note," being some of the descriptions applied to it.

It is evident that a great campaign of opposition to the former Kaiser's extradition will be organized by the Nationalist parties. Details were published this morning of a "Save the Kaiser" organization, to which the leading generals have given their patronage. It is significant also that agitation is arising in the German Democratic Party against the handing over of the Kaiser and the other Germans accused of war crimes.

### Acknowledgment of Demand for Kaiser

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The demand of the Allies upon Holland for the surrender of former Emperor William reached The Hague late Saturday night through the Ambassador of the Netherlands at Paris, to whom it was handed on Friday by Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference. The Dutch Government yesterday asked that the following acknowledgment of its receipt be published:

"We learn that the demand for the delivery of the former German Emperor into the hands of the allied powers, which is based on Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, has now reached the Dutch Foreign Office."

### Position of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—Until the United States ratifies the Treaty of Peace, it is said at the State Department, this government will take no part in the efforts of the other signatories to the Treaty to obtain prosecution of the former Kaiser for trial on a charge of a high crime against the sanctity of treaties. However, it was said in the event the United States does ratify the Treaty, which provides for the trial of the former Kaiser, the United States will naturally do whatever is required of it under the Treaty in respect of the trial.

### OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ADVANCE IN COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—It is true, according to the Attorney-General of the United States, that somewhat higher prices are being charged for bituminous coal in some sections of the country than the prices fixed by the Fuel Administration after the strike began October 31, but he denies that this means the operators are adding the increase of 14 per cent in wages, granted the miners, to the price of coal. "I have no information," Mr. Palmer said, "that the 14 per cent has been added anywhere. When the price is greater than the Fuel Administration price, it is caused by the fact that the operator alleges that coal was bought on contract prior to the strike, which contract was expressly exempted from the government price.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in Washington to present the plea of the miners for higher wages before the Coal Commission, called upon Mr. Palmer yesterday to ask that operators who are alleged to be discriminating against some miners who participated in the strike shall be compelled by the Department of Justice to take them back. Mr. Palmer said the Department of Justice would take all legitimate steps to see that the agreement whereby the strike was settled is observed by the operators.

### BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM SIBERIAN CONVERTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Moscow message states that a general meeting of the workers of the political section of the new First Army of Labor pledged itself as "the Knights of Labor and the Workers" to the cause of restoring the economic life of the country and expressed the conviction that hundreds and thousands of Communists in the army and out of it were burning with similar enthusiasm and capable of imparting it to others.

Other wireless messages emphasize the enthusiasm evoked throughout the country by "the week of the front" during which people are to give of their wages, rations or goods for the benefit of the Red Army. Further messages represent the Siberian population as embracing Bolshevism en masse, and state that recruiting for the Red Army has had to be confined to men between 20 and 30 years of age.

### MR. ASQUITH'S NAME PROPOSED IN PAISLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—H. Asquith's name was placed before the Paisley Liberal executive last night but the latter referred the matter to the full meeting of the association tomorrow night. It should be noted that the local executive has a majority of Coalition supporters and had urged its last member to take a back seat at the 1918 election, but he refused and won the seat after a strenuous fight as an independent Liberal.

### MR. MILLERAND AND PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. Lloyd George Likely to Stay Over in Paris if New French Premier Indicates Ability to Carry on Peace Discussions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—There is little, save the formal recognition of the Caucasian governments to report this evening concerning the doings of the Peace Conference. Interest turns largely upon the future movements of the British delegation, which, on its part, is awaiting the decision of the French Government.

If Alexander Millerand, the new Premier, succeeds in getting his Cabinet together and indicates an ability to carry on the peace discussions, Mr. Lloyd George is likely to stay over; otherwise he will return to London on Wednesday or Thursday and the Peace Conference will resume its sittings in London about a fortnight hence. Probably Mr. Millerand will endeavor to avoid the necessity of leaving Paris in the near future, but it is by no means certain that he will succeed.

The last meeting of the conference under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau takes place tomorrow morning.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council tonight dispatched a virtual ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia, giving the government at Belgrade four days in which to reconsider its decision with reference to the Italian domination of Plume and the Adriatic. If the Jugo-Slavs fail to comply within the allotted time, they have been notified the basic idea set forth in the pact of London—between England, France, and Italy—will be applied to the disputed territories.

The action was taken after the receipt of a reply to the earlier demands made upon the Jugo-Slavs, in which the Belgrade Government rejected the proposal to grant Italy a strip of territory in eastern Istria. The reply also demanded that Italy immediately cease to exercise the partial mandate over Albania which she now claims. The note insists that Albania be made an autonomous State.

French Minister of Pensions

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Cabinet was completed today when Andrew Maginot, a former Minister of the Colonies, accepted the post of Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Clemenceau's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—According to "Liberté" Mr. Clemenceau intends to travel two months in Egypt.

Gratitude Expressed to Mr. Clemenceau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—On Sunday morning, after Mr. Clemenceau had presented Mr. Poincaré with the resignation of his Cabinet, the latter accepted it, expressing to Mr. Clemenceau the gratitude of the whole country and saying that he did not insist upon his remaining in power until the definite installation of Paul Deschanel, as he knew that Mr. Clemenceau's decision was irrevocable of now instigating the Muhammadans races in Asia, Asia Minor, and Africa,

### RADICALS SAID TO SEEK WORLD WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—Authentic and up-to-date information obtained in official circles yesterday confirmed news dispatches from Europe in recent weeks that the Bolsheviks are working with the proponents of Pan-Turanianism and Pan-Islamism to execute a flank attack upon the so-called capitalistic nations of the world.

Enver Bey-Lenine combination is considered formidable so long as they work together, but it is seen as a possibility that their interests may diverge at any time, resulting in a disintegration of their common plans, but the masses of people being swayed by them are not now credited with ability to act on disinterested and frank motives.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—The ramifications of the Pan-Turanian, Pan-Islamic and Bolshevik plot were traced by an authority on a world map. The troubles the British are having in India, in Caucasia, and in Egypt, were unequivocally attributed to this plot. It was deduced unofficially that if some prominent citizens of the United States who have been agitating for Egyptian nationality and the separation from British protection of Persia, for instance, could see how their efforts are aiding a movement which has nothing to do with the overwhelming of western civilization, they might see the world situation in a different light.

Japan's Advantage

A survey made by an authority on the general military situation throughout the world showed that the acquisition by Japan of certain islands in the Pacific Ocean formerly possessed by Germany had given Japan a unique position, from a defensive viewpoint. On the map a line was drawn from Kamchatka to the equator which made a continuous barrier to Japan and the coast of Asia.

By the use of submarines and mines, it was hinted that the present contest is but the old struggle between militarists and the civil arm of the government; that Rear Admiral Sims, because of his Canadian nationality, and despite his services to this Republic, had to be cautioned when sent on an important mission to London; that he had fought those above him on a previous occasion, and resented authority, though these apologists are forced to admit that he emerged victorious from this quarrel, and to the lasting benefit of the United States Navy.

In addition to the dominance which Japan might be able to hold through development of a large submarine fleet, it was said that the Japanese Government is now the only important power in the world which can use its army and navy at will without consulting its people. Before 1914, there were some other powers in the same position, but Japan was said to be the only power now so untrammelled. The freedom that Japan has to act in China and the remainder of the Asiatic continent, while inferentially immune from outside attack, was noted as a military possibility, but no aspersions were cast on Japan's aims or acts, although marked interest in submarine development is known to exist in Japan.

Strategic Position

Figures of Bolshevik military strength as estimated yesterday show that on the north Russian front they have 25,500 men, and are opposed by 20,200; on the western front, the Bolshevik forces number 125,000, against 137,000 anti-Bolshevik troops; on the southern front, the strength of the Bolsheviks is 215,000 men, and their foes 165,000; on the eastern or Siberian front, 75,000 Bolsheviks and 130,000 anti-Bolshevik forces.

It was pointed out that these figures vary constantly, as the Bolsheviks, when they move into a new territory, augment their forces by conscription. They are said to have a reserve of 250,000 men and a plentiful supply of arms and munitions.

The position of Poland is represented in an unenviable light. While there are 340,000 men under arms in Poland, their equipment is heterogeneous and entirely inadequate. For example, the Poles are using three kinds of artillery; German, Russian, and Austrian, and they have no reserve supplies of ammunition. Shoes, clothing, and food are scarce. If substantial aid is not furnished, their stand against the Bolsheviks, it is said, may result in a tragedy.

Formidable Coalition

In eastern Siberia, where Semenoff is now the outstanding figure, the Japanese are believed to have sufficient forces working with his forces to stop the Bolsheviks at Lake Balkal, if a decision is reached by the Japanese Government to do this. Semenoff is described as a wholly unreliable adventurer, and resorting to any expedient to control the Mongolians, through Buddhist prejudices, and the Siberian population through other interests.

He is said to be in direct communication with Enver Bey, formerly the chief tool of Germany in Turkey, and who is now instigating the Muhammadans

in a autonomous State.

On the Asiatic continent.

An interesting sidelight upon the military conflict between eastern and western civilizations was thrown upon the struggle in Arabia. The Arabs, until recent years, have menaced the communications and trade routes between east and west, and escaped annihilation by retiring into the desert. Now, however, the aeroplane is said to have made futile their retreat into the desert. In general, it was said that while a conflict such as the Bolsheviks undoubtedly are striving to promote between the two civilizations would be terrible, the outcome, in view of western military inventions and resources, could be only an unmeasurable catastrophe to the misguided peoples whom Lenin, Enver Bey, and Semenoff are trying to arouse.

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(Alice M. Capron)

lution denying Louis Waldman, August Claesens, Samuel A. Dewitt, Samuel Orr, and Charles Solomon their right to a seat in that body pending the determination of their qualifications and eligibility, and having referred the question so raised to the Judiciary Committee for its determination, and the Assembly having empowered the Judiciary Committee to subpoena and examine witnesses and documentary evidence to enable it to become possessed of the essential facts bearing on the matter, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and in its behalf I am directed to say that we have formulated rules of procedure to govern our conduct, and that the men above named have been duly furnished with copies thereof. Information came to the Assembly through various channels that the men mentioned in this proceeding were members of a party or society whose platform of principles and whose doctrines as advocated today called for and demanded the complete destruction of our form of government by the tormentation of industrial unrest, the bringing into play of force and violence, and direct action by the mass; that the men here mentioned, affiliated with that party or society, have subscribed to and advocated such principles and are in favor of the absolute substitution of minority for majority rule; that they are in hearty accord and sympathy with the Soviet Government as it exists in Russia today and have declared their solidarity therewith.

#### Opposition to War Charged

"It is claimed, among other things, that in 1917, when our country was at war with Germany and summoned the strength of the people to that great struggle, the party or society to which these men belong and to whose program they have subscribed, in open convention and with calculated deliberation denounced the war as criminal, its purposes capitalistic, its motive profiteering, and pledged every man in that party to oppose the war, and all the means adopted by the government for carrying on the war, in every possible way; that the men herein named, by voice and vote, in public and in private, opposed every measure intended to aid the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy."

"It is claimed also that in August, 1919, after the schemes and program of the Russian Soviet Government were fully known and their practices and principles fully revealed, the Socialist Party of America, of which these men are members, in deliberative convention declared their allegiance and solidarity with such Russian Soviet Government; that they secured their nomination and procured their election under the pretense to the people that they were merely availing themselves of a legally established means for political representation, whereas in truth and in fact it is claimed that this was done to disguise and cover up their true intent and purpose to overthrow this government, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary."

#### Fair Play Is Promised

"It was claimed these men have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that they have made no promise in conflict with the requirements of such oaths. The claim is made that these men are, with others, engaged in a large and well-organized conspiracy to subvert the due administration of law and to destroy the right to hold and own property honestly acquired, to weaken the family tie, which they assert is the seed of capitalism, to destroy the influence of the church and overturn the whole fabric of a constitutional form of government, and our inquiry will be conducted with a view to ascertain and determine whether there is truth in such information. We intend the men under investigation shall have fair play. The case is not pre-judged. The committee sits with an open mind. The men shall be accorded the right to select their own counsel and assistance will be given them in the procurement of evidence. After the close of the investigation and after the submission of the matter by counsel for the interested parties, the committee will with all convenient speed report to the Assembly its determination."

#### Mr. Hillquit's Argument

Morris Hillquit, speaking on behalf of the suspended members, made a cleverly argued address moving that the committee adjourn. In opening he said: "In the first place, I challenge the right of this committee to conduct this proceeding and I move you that the committee report back to the Assembly a recommendation that the case be tried by a special committee elected by the Assembly, and not appointed by the Speaker."

He went on to argue that as judges the committee must be free from bias, but that they were biased, he declared, as evident, as they had already publicly expressed their conviction of the guilt of these men on trial. He went on to quote from the Speaker's remarks in calling the five members before him to show that those who voted in favor of suspending them had pre-judged the case, and the chief accuser, the Speaker, had selected his own judges. He therefore moved that the committee immediately adjourn.

Mr. Stanchfield, speaking for the counsel who represent the Assembly, said that this motion should not prevail.

#### Motion Is Denied

The chair denied the motion after noting Mr. Hillquit's exception.

Mr. Hillquit then challenged the right of Mr. Martin and Mr. Jenks to sit on the Judiciary Committee, because they are members of the Lusk committee, which had expressed itself very definitely against the Socialist organization. He also challenged Mr. Cuvillier on account of his remarks in the Assembly on Monday evening, that if the five men were found guilty, they should be shot. Mr. Martin, the chairman, then over-ruled the motion.

After a recess of 80 minutes, Mr. Hillquit made a speech of over an hour's duration, in favor of a motion to dismiss the proceedings on

the ground that they were not warranted by the Constitution or by any statutory law of the State. Even though every word of the charge read by the chairman were proved to be true, that even then neither the committee nor the Assembly would have the power to suspend or expel the five members. He then followed with a long argument to show that the oath of office supplied the only test of qualification, and no other test, such as the present inquiry by the committee, could apply.

#### Mr. Littleton Replies

In replying Mr. Littleton made an eloquent speech, in which he denied Mr. Hillquit's statement that the Assembly was without power to designate a committee and to act on receiving the report of that committee. The committee adjourned until 10:30 a.m. today.

The Assembly convened at 10 a.m. yesterday and after various resolutions by Mr. Amos to reseat the five suspended members had, under the rules of the House, been ordered held over for a week. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Democrat, of the Bronx, offered a resolution to bar Attorney-General Newton from serving during the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. This resolution was also put over until next week, and when Mr. McLaughlin appealed from the chair, the Assembly sustained the chair by 97 to 1. The Assembly then adjourned and will meet tomorrow evening at 8:30.

#### Dr. Butler Finds Action Unwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The action of the New York Assembly in suspending the Socialist members was unwise even though taken "with the highest motives and for patriotic reasons" Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, told the Liberty Republican Club. Warning against giving way to hysteria because of opposition to American institutions, Dr. Butler urged that the force of the assertion that wrongs in America may be righted by the ballot box be not weakened by acts of violence or revolution. He also suggested that instead of deporting "intellectual and moral degenerates" to Finland or to Russia, it might be well to send them to the Philippines and let them work out their theories there.

#### SECRETARY GLASS ON DOLLAR STANDARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the fact that the intrinsic value of the dollar is unchanged, and explains why its purchasing power is less. In answering a correspondent who deprecated the tendency to refer to "the depreciated American dollar," Mr. Glass said:

"I am in hearty accord with your view that the practice of referring to a '50-cent dollar' is bad policy on the part of our citizens, and is provocative of an unhealthy spirit of discontent. The underlying assertion, moreover, is contrary to the facts."

"There is nothing the matter with the American dollar. Its intrinsic value is unchanged, since our currency in the main rests fundamentally on gold, which, with unimportant exceptions, is the standard of value the world over. Naturally, since gold is the standard, its value cannot change. It is the unchanging value by which the value of all other commodities is measured. The purchasing power of the American dollar abroad as indicated by the current exchange rates, for the currencies of our European allies in the war has, since the beginning of the war, very definitely increased. The purchasing power of the dollar at home is materially less than it was before the war, for the simple reason that the costs and prices of labor and of most of the commodities in common use have sharply risen. The causes of the rise in prices are not far to seek. They are primarily the excess of demand over supply, coupled with the present tendency to reckless spending and the apparent willingness of many purchasers to pay without question whatever prices are asked."

#### JURY MINUTES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The minutes of the extraordinary grand jury investigating the so-called Interborough conspiracy charge were made public yesterday on order of Justice Bartow S. Weeks. They are regarded as indicating no proof of the conspiracy originally charged by Mayor Hylan, who held that Interborough employers and employees had conspired to arrange a strike in the higher fare campaign, nor are they the simple reason that the costs and prices of labor and of most of the commodities in common use have sharply risen. The causes of the rise in prices are not far to seek. They are primarily the excess of demand over supply, coupled with the present tendency to reckless spending and the apparent willingness of many purchasers to pay without question whatever prices are asked."

#### ADMISSIBILITY PROMOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Vice-Admiral Ronach, the hero of Duxmire, where he commanded the French marines, has been admitted to the second section of the General Staff of the marines. He was a close collaborator of Georges Leygues, former Minister of Marine, and exerted considerable influence in quieting last year's mutinies in the French fleet.

#### CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday)—

In view of the enormous increase in prices, Austria has not furnished goods contracted for by Hungary when prices were at lower levels than those prevailing now. Hungary, therefore, has canceled all contracts with Austria and has announced that no further government purchases will be made in that country.

## DISTRIBUTION PLANS FOR RUSSIAN GOODS

Elaborate Preparations for Resumption of Commercial Relations Have Been Worked Out—Surplus to Be Exported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Dr. Alexander M. Berkenheim, who represents the Russian cooperative movement in London, has notified the cooperative officials in London that the allied Supreme Council has authorized direct wireless communication with the central board of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies at Moscow and has announced the departure tomorrow of a Russian cooperative delegation to Moscow.

The joint committee of the Russian Cooperative Associations in London has delegated Mr. Morosoff, its president, and Mr. Shmelf, its vice-president, to proceed to Paris to negotiate with the allied governments the conditions of trading with the Russian cooperative movement. Mr. Morosoff is chairman of the board of the Siberian Union of Cooperative Societies and Mr. Shmelf is general manager of the Central Flax-Growers Association.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Elaborate plans for the resumption of commercial relations between the Russian people and the allied nations have been worked out, and it is expected that the Bolsheviks will permit the free interchange of manufactured goods and raw materials. It will be a comparatively simple matter to distribute goods among the Russian people under the agreement announced last Friday by the Supreme Council, it is said by Russians who assisted in the negotiations that preceded the announcement. Surplus stocks of wheat, flax, and lumber await export from Russia, and all that is needed is ocean tonnage to carry these products to the markets of the world.

Details of the plan to be followed were given to The Associated Press today by Alexander M. Berkenheim and Constantine Krovopouloskoff, respectively president and member of the Foreign Board of the Russian Cooperative Union, through which trade will be carried on. These two Russians conducted the negotiations with the Supreme Council which brought about the adoption of a policy which reversed that followed by the Allies during the last two years.

#### No. Political Character

"It must be understood the agreement has no political character whatsoever," said Mr. Berkenheim. "It is merely an economic, financial and humanitarian arrangement. Russian cooperative unions, organized 50 years ago, now number 500 branches and have 50,000 local societies, with 250,000 members. These societies operate throughout Russia, whether under Bolshevik rule or controlled by other governments. It is a sort of Russian economic Red Cross."

"In February, 1919, we laid before the British Foreign Office, and also before the Secretary of Mr. Lloyd George, our plan for the exchange of Russian raw material for manufactured goods from allied countries. Mr. Krovopouloskoff and myself were summoned last week before the Supreme Council, where the plan was adopted.

"This plan is very simple. We have in Russia great stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and flax, which owing to the complete suppression of exportation during the last few years and the record crop of 1919, are now larger than Russia ever disposed of previous to the war. This is especially true in the interior of Russia, where consumption has also diminished."

#### Needs of Russians Enumerated

Mr. Berkenheim then enumerated, as among the needs of the Russian farming and agricultural implements, cloth, shoes, locomotives, motors, and automobiles, and continued: "Ship tonnage must be furnished by the Allies as Russia's shipping has completely disappeared. We must import first in order to export. Ships may enter the Black, Baltic, and White Sea ports, loaded with goods needed by Russia and may return with our exports."

Russian peasants absolutely refuse to accept any sort of paper money and the question of payment for goods exported presented considerable difficulty, but a solution was reached, according to Mr. Berkenheim, as follows:

"Imports will come to Russia signed to us," he said. "They will be distributed to our stores throughout the country, and we will purchase grain and cereals from peasants, paying them in rubles at a fixed rate. We will also give them scrip entitling them to purchase from our stores imported goods from the identical amount of rubles we paid them when they were selling their own stocks. All dealings must be done through our cooperative societies."

#### A Question Answered

Mr. Berkenheim was then told that it was the belief in France that the Bolsheviks would supervise distribution and allow goods to reach their adherents, while the rest of the population might go barefooted and naked.

"Our stores are not under the control of the Bolsheviks," he replied. "When the Moscow government nationalized all stores and closed them, our stores continued business undisturbed. This was not through any undue friendship with the de facto government, but because of the high esteem in which the cooperative societies are held by the population throughout Russia. We do not wish to enter into politics, but feel sure our headquarters in Moscow can reach a satisfactory agreement with

the soviet authorities for an impartial distribution."

Mr. Berkenheim said he did not know whether the agreement included America, but he expressed the hope that it would not be long before a similar arrangement was made with the United States.

## EXPLANATION OF THE COUNCILS MEASURE

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Shops Councils Bill, otherwise known as the "exploitation law" and one of the most radical pieces of economic legislation since the war, was passed by the National Assembly today after five days' acrimonious debate.

The measure affects all work places where more than five men or women are employed, excepting newspaper offices, the councils not being permitted to dictate to the newspaper business. The five or more employees elect a steward, who will confer with the employer on the relations with the workers and the general conduct of the business. The number of stewards varies proportionately to size of the staff, whose representatives will now be given the privilege of attending directors' meetings, where they will be active voters although not shareholders.

A former or department chief may be forced to quit regardless of his services to his employer. This feature was stubbornly fought by the big business interests. One of the last modifications of the bill prohibits an employer from discharging a woman and substituting a male employee for reason of sex alone.

The bill does not satisfy the independents, who clamored for a measure after the Russian pattern, and was especially opposed by both parties of the Right because of its radical interference with the agrarian and big industrial working systems.

Skepticism is frequently professed among all ranks with regard to the workability of the measure and clashes between Capital and Labor, it is feared, will be inevitable.

Owing to its wide ramifications it will be a year or two before its feasibility is established. It is estimated that the membership of the stewards in the shops councils will exceed 500,000.

## TIMBER SUPPLY FAILING RAPIDLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Committee for the Application of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, has issued a report on forest devastation and the remedy for it, proposing a national commission with authority to make and apply such regulations as may be necessary to prevent forest devastation on privately owned lands. Such regulations would lock up no forest resources, but would insure young growth taking the place of old. Uniform national control would put the lumber men of all the states on the same equitable basis and protection against fires would be left to the states with generous federal aid.

The report says that the United States is the greatest timber consumer in the world; that Americans cut two and one-half times as much as they grow; that they have less than half as many trees now standing as would be required to produce timber at the rate at which it is now being used; that needs are increasing, and that there are no forests in the world from which lumber enough of suitable kinds at suitable prices can be imported to meet these needs. Under these conditions timber shortage is inevitable and, as the prices of paper and lumber show, it is already here.

## RESOLUTION FAVORS TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY

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## MOVES READY TO LAUNCHED

In case of such a break two other moves were ready to be launched, as the Senate is by no means prepared to take the failure of this conference as final. Several "mild reservation" senators on the Republican side were disposed to sponsor a move to bring the Treaty once more to the floor, and thus give a public airing to the views of the various factions. It would then be possible for these senators to offer many varieties of reservations which different senators have prepared on controversial features. There would undoubtedly be strong opposition to bringing up the Treaty, but the political aspect is such that practically all

## SENATORS COME TO AN AGREEMENT

Compromise Reached on One Treaty Reservation, Presumed to Relate to Shantung or Monroe Doctrine—Silence Imposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—An agreement upon one of the most important reservations that are holding the opposing factions in the United States Senate apart and delaying the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, was reached yesterday by the informal committee of senators who have been working for a compromise during the past week.

At the close of yesterday's sitting, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader asserted that at the afternoon session conferees had made good progress, and the Senator left the impression that one of the most controversial questions that are barring an understanding was disposed of.

Because of the silence imposed on the members of the committee, the Massachusetts Senator refused to divulge on which of the reservations an adjustment of differences had been effected. He admitted, however, that the Article X reservation had not been touched and that the morning session had adjourned without reaching an agreement on the Lenroot reservation dealing with voting equality in the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

## SHANTUNG RESERVATION, IT IS SURMISED

It was surmised that the progress recorded related either to the Shantung reservation or to the reservation dealing with the Monroe Doctrine.

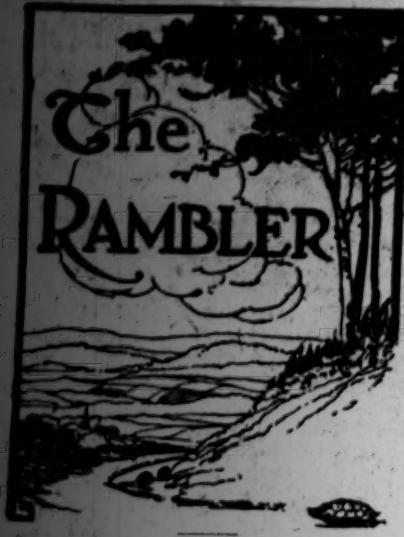
The proposal had been repeatedly made by senators on both sides of the Senate Chamber that the Shantung controversy could be disposed of by the mere withholding of the consent of the United States to the articles of the Treaty dealing with the Shantung reservation, without mentioning either the name of Japan or China in the reservation.

The basis of compromise would thus be that the United States should refuse to be a party to the conference decision, but would not, however, undertake to reverse that decision by positive action, as the original Senate resolution did.

Senator Lodge would not say that the agreement was on Shantung, though indications pointed that way.

After the morning session, which

had dealt with the voting equality reservation, had broken without finding any basis of agreement, there was considerable apprehension in circles friendly to ratification that the Lodge-Hitchcock conference might be closed at any time and leave the Senate deadlock virtually unaltered. This apprehension was augmented by the statement of the majority leader to the effect that there are certain principles involved which do not permit of compromise. This last statement is known to apply



## As to Centenaries

Said she, fitting herself deeply into the wing-chair before the fire, in that settling little way she has when she is about to give out some of her whimsical ideas, gathered up from haphazard wanderings among books and people, "Concerning centenaries now: of course, it is appropriate and natural that the lives and works of leaders in the world-thought should be brought to a nation's remembrance at certain intervals, with special reverence and appreciation. But what are these waves of public commemorative sentiment, more or less stilted and perfunctorily high-browed, compared to that silent, spontaneous celebration in an individual himself, of that day—unknown to others—when a certain great one was born for him, regardless of what the biographical calendar may have been stating at the time; that rare, ineffable day, when a new epoch in one's life has been made by a book."

However historians may discuss the year 1552, Edmund Spenser was born for me when, on a dreary New England day, I wandered in from the street and slush to the little, old, corner book-shop and left the commonplace world outside. Christmas money to be spent on books!"

Even the chintz dragons and mandarins all about her seemed illuminated by a radiance other than that of the firelight. "Plainest editions were to be chosen in order that the greatest number of works might be had with the modest sum; and so the quest began, and, like the drama, was intensified and enriched by the rigid need of economy. Then into the hands of the eager young schoolgirl, already deep-a-dream along the path of poesy, fell the 'Faery Queen' and 'Daphnoida'! O day of days, never to be forgotten, but, commemorated over and over, when the world is busy about other matters!"

Iridescent as a bowl of goldfish, the rows of books were glimmering from the depths of a shadowy corner; she darted over and with tender enthusiasm brought to me the two worn, cloth-covered volumes, with their simple paper labels, "Ignorant schoolgirl that I was, knowing nothing of Spenser beyond the merest shred of a fact that he was an old, old poet, it was the titles that attracted me: The 'Faery Queen' and 'Faery, spelt in that way seemed all the more magical, not a little, flitting sprite with roseleaf skirts and butterfly wings, but a great wonder, crowned with star-dust, robed with dawn and sunset, sandaled with shining legend. And 'Daphnoida'! I could not put into mere language what it suggested of white-shouldered nymphs and pipes of little horned feet things setting the leaves a-tremble in sylvan depths. Then to chance upon these—words must I call them? in this murmuring refrain:

Weep, Shepherd, weep to make my under song!

and this:

O Thamus, run softly till I end my song!

Was ever such witchery of words?" She crooned them over again with lingering zest. "And Spenser's own noble stanza, unrolling like a rare tapestry, with all the color of that rich tale, Arthur, Una, Fides, O all the stately crowd of never-to-be-forgotten ones! No date set apart for public observance is needed to commemorate such a birthday. And, O, another! When the schoolteacher, the wise, sympathetic, observing one, called the eleven-year-old youngster to her, after school hours, and put into her hand Pope's 'Hail!'—Homer's natal day for her, outshining in remembrance all other conjectural dates concerning him."

Frankly pleased with her reminiscence mood, she went on: "I remember a college professor wanting a change from going over endless themes, once told me how, in a little foreign bookshop, he happened upon a thin volume of Edward Rowland Sill's verse; he could not have the book and supper too, and so he went to bed with an empty stomach and a full heart. That is the day for him, you may be sure."

She burst out laughing, suddenly, and I felt shut out from something good, then she genially drew me in.

"One particularly odd and enjoyable birthday I always celebrate in this quiet, by-myself way: As a member of a literary club, I had been asked to write a paper on Thomas Fuller, and I was feeling rather grouchy over the fact of the president shunting a tiresome, antiquated fogey of a clergyman on to my hands, simply because nobody else wanted him. With a comforting sense of martyrdom, however, I loaded myself down with volumes of his essays, profane and otherwise, and boarded a street car. Almost anything seemed preferable to watching the row of strap-hangers, and so I opened one of the books with resentful curiosity, to soon find myself laughing so heartily over the sly wit and daring stories of this, respectable old divine that I actually closed the book in order to enjoy it later, without the critical gaze of onlookers to leach my mirth. I'm sure I don't know when biographers say Thomas Fuller was born—he's mixed up with Elizabeth somewhere in my mind—centenaries may come

and centenaries may go, but my remembrance goes on forever of that astonishing birthday, when in the cradle of what I thought was going to grow to be a tiresome, long-winded, old gentleman, I found—a joker, with apothegms sufficiently fresh to keep anyone's memory green!"

"To go on with absurdities, how funny and perverse it is that, when the world is bringing out all its eulogies and profoundest messages of the great, one's own private memory turns a summersault and brings forward some inconsequential scrap! For instance, when two nations, at least, were dwelling on 'the message' of George Eliot to her time, or the genius of George Eliot, and so forth, I recalled most vividly of all how poor Mr. Lyons' disordered knee-ribbons used to exasperate the fastidious Esther and how I always sympathized with her; and yet not so inconsequential after all, for I find that what stands out in my mind most clearly is that subtle sureness with which that great student of human nature reproduced for us those daily struggles over the small, commonplace things of life which are, nevertheless, such significant signposts along the road of character."

"Ah, yes, we have need of pageants, and centenaries, and all such things I suppose, for after all, it is with most of us, as Aldrich confesses so exquisitely:

"My mind lets go a thousand things. Like dates of wars and deaths of kings. And yet recalls the very hour—'Twas noon by yonder village tower. And on the last blue noon in May—The wind came briskly up the road; Crisping the brook beside the road; Then, pausing here, set down its load of pine-screws, and shook listlessly Two petals from that wild-rose tree."

She lapsed into dreamy silence. The flames from the snapping, hickory log played over the book shelves, like the tongues of faithful hounds licking the hands of old masters; and I slipped away and left her there, weaving the garlands of her fancies around other birthdays well remembered.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Consideration for Animals  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A reprint of an interesting letter from a lady in India appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently, with this in it, which led the writer to pen this letter: "A beautiful green park, a lovely flower garden, a menagerie that has been neglected; but there is a foundation of a tiger, a leopard, and two rhinoceroses, and we can without trouble throw in a few light monkeys, and birds, to these heavy things." The time of the letter was in 1836, but the spirit has changed little. This indicates how short the way mortals have trodden along the road which leads to the time we see as the ultimate of all, when "they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain." The act of trapping or hunting a few happy little monkeys in order to imprison them for life in a small enclosure—no matter how large—for the purpose of amusing the great white Raj whose heart may beat with tender compassion toward all mankind, but be callous to the rights of animals, is not a display of that universal consideration which some of us call God.

We believe that humans are on the average considerate to each other, and that their inhumanity to animals is almost entirely due to failure to consider the matter in the light of the Golden Rule. We hear a good deal about anti-compulsory vaccination from the physical side, but hardly ever from the altruistic side, and this is the only side in the final analysis. If mortals seek to save their own skins, or that of their children, from the effects of poisonous serums, and fail to take into account the worse because systematic and continuous torture to animals from the manufacture of this accursed thing called vaccine and anti-toxin serums, small wonder that the tide seems to be so strong against this needed reform. If vegetarians preach the physical side of abstinence from flesh eating, and lose sight of the only side the great principle of all righteous reforms knows, which is the side of infinite consideration to every living creature, they can never expect to make any real headway.

We are aware that much wisdom of the world can be brought to bear upon the matter we have been considering, but the world is in a pretty "pickle" from this type of knowledge, and we are glad to have faced about to be endeavoring to straighten out the tangled skein of man's inhumanity to animals upon the basis of the Golden Rule applied to all creatures.

(Signed) ALICE M. CAPORN.  
Waban, Massachusetts, January 11, 1920.

MR. MASTERLINCK'S ENGLISH  
Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Masterlinck's lecture in English, which seems to have presented some difficulties of comprehension to his listeners, has incidentally revealed to many newspaper readers who had hitherto thought nothing at all on that subject, the interesting process of talking from one language into another by means of a phonetic manuscript. "But you bring you thisse taistimone woude have told lou hating," reads a quotation from the manuscript; and for some auditors, at least, the statement seems to have been prophetic. Mr. Masterlinck himself, it is said, has "abandoned this aldi-a" of continuing to give his lectures in English. In the phonetic manuscript one sees one's language as others see it, and perhaps one hears it as others hear it; but, apparently, one does not hear it just as one hears it oneself.

## PLACE NAMES AS A STUDY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The study of place names is an alluring one, and leads the inquirer into many interesting byways. For example, not infrequently will be found marked on maps the name "Egypt," generally referring to tiny groups of country cottages. This puzzles many people; but I think I can explain it. The name refers to old camping places of gypsies, people, who, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were written about as "Egyptians." Those spots these wandering folk selected for their camps would thus be called, by a natural process, "Egypt." Such a spot is to be found at the verge of Burnham Beeches, some 16 miles only from London, on a common. It is so marked on maps and it has always been noted from early times as a gypsy gathering-place. This is now more or less a

place shaft. Probably there is many a struggle between the mouse and the shrew, and both are vigorous fighters. White-Foot's tracks

White-Foot's tracks in the snow make beautiful traceries curving this way and that, crossing the road, linking stump and brush pile, log and hollow tree. The pattern varies according to the depth and conditions of the snow and the state of mind of the mouse. If the snow is deep and soft, and White-Foot is frightened, or in a hurry, he lifts his tail as he proceeds by long jumps. This results in a double line of oval footprints, each pair four inches or more apart and the prints of each pair less than one inch apart. Very often he is not in this hurrying state and the tail is not lifted. In this case the trail is like a delicate lace pattern, for each pair of footprints is connected with the pair behind by a line made by the tail. Again, if the snow is not deep, each track may show four impressions, two large ones in front and two smaller ones behind nearer to each other than are the large ones. The hind feet are put down in front of the fore-feet so that the mouse is really going in the direction opposite from that which the tail would seem to indicate.

## TUBS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

All the town of Market Hogsthorpe knew him, and every one called him Tubs. The little girl counted him among her best friends, and she was deeply exercised in her mind as to whether Tubs was a nickname or not. On the one hand she thought it must be because it suited him so exactly; he was short, thickset, and as round as a russet apple. Still, on the other hand, she knew Bob Black, the chimney sweep, and P. Green, the market gardener, so real names did sometimes just match the owners.

Anyway, Tubs was the only name anyone called him, and if you passed by the Golden Lion, you were pretty sure to hear some one calling lustily in the courtyard for Tubs; and he would come out of the stables, with a rollicking walk like a sailor's, and smiling in anticipation. Whatever anyone asked for, Tubs would always do his best." He had a passion for making every one comfortable, and if he sometimes forgot to quite finish cleaning the commercial traveler's boots, how could that important personage be angry if, when strolling out in search of the missing boots, he found Tubs patching up Miss Sniggin's one saucepan, or putting a new string on John Willie's old bow?

"Ready in a minute, sir!" he would call, and then he would bustle around, laying on the blacking and polishing up the boot, as though his one ambition in the world was to see his own cheery face reflected in it.

## Tubs and His Dogs

Every one in Market Hogsthorpe liked Tubs. If he sauntered up to a group of farmers in the Golden Lion yard, they would always crack a joke at Tubs' expense, and no one laughed more heartily than he did. Wherever Tubs went there went Tip and Snip, his two fox terriers. If Tubs got up from the bench and crossed the yard, Tip and Snip were up in an instant and followed close at his heels. If Tubs strolled through the market on Saturday night, Tip and Snip were sure to be there, dodging in and out of the country folk, for fear their master should get more than five inches ahead of them; and if he stopped to talk, which happened every 10 yards or so, Tip on his right, and Snip on his left, stood at attention.

Tubs and the little girl first made friends when her Shetland pony Shag arrived on the scene. Tubs had never seen so small a pony before and he could hardly tear himself away from the stables; indeed, he was there again at six the next morning, for he did love horses and dogs. Tubs only became a person of importance with the rest of the family when the time of the Market Hogsthorpe annual ball drew near. The fact of the matter

White-Foot sleeps with feet tucked under him, head far under his body in the midline in front, so that not even the ears are visible, the tail extending forward under him, the end curled to one side in front. He looks like a little round, brown puff-ball. This is the position taken by the jumping-mouse in its many months of hibernation, and by the chipmunk in its shorter winter sleep.

White-Foot awake. He stretches out delicate arms and hands in child-like fashion, and with a vigorous yawn displays a large mouth and a long, slender tongue. Now he washes his face far up over his ears, making the fur stand up in ludicrous style. Faster and faster move the diminutive white paws until all is moist. When this is done he eats a nut. It takes about three minutes' grinding with his strong lower incisors to make a continual opening on one flat side so that he can tell whether the nut is good or not. After this the grinding and the eating alternate, while the long tongue does effective work in tracing the direction in which the meat lies. Possibly before he gets more than an appetizing bite or two, another mouse grasps the nut and runs away with it. Property rights are not recognized in the mouse world. There may be a considerable tussle, in which case a third mouse is likely to scamper off with the nut. The tussle continues until one mouse or the other, vanquished, lies on his back, opens his pink mouth, and reaches up his paws for mercy. White-Foot is a very silent mouse. Only an occasional faint squeak is heard during moments of wildest action when more than two mice try to get possession of a nut, or when two mice of equal strength and experience have a tug of war.

The popular idea that the place-name, Mountsorrel, means "Mount Soar Hill" is specious but not true. It is derived from a place called Montsoreau, in Normandy. The particular Norman knight who came over from that place, and helped in the conquest of England, was granted lands here, and built on that picturesque crag a castle which he named after his French home. It is a process which all settlers in strange lands, in all times, have followed, just as the French Huguenots coming to America named New Rochelle from their original Rochelle, and exactly as the seventeenth century settlers from England not only named the "New England" states, but also christened many towns and villages after the places they had left behind.

## Bandits' Rendezvous

The castle of Mountsorrel in course of time became a menace to all travelers this way. It passed from its original lords, and at last fell into the hands of bandits, who levied such grievous toll upon wayfarers that at last the countryside was roused. "In

the year 1217," according to Camden, "the inhabitants of these parts pulled it down to the ground, as a nest of the devil, and a den of thieves and robbers."

The study of place names is an alluring one, and leads the inquirer into many interesting byways. For example, not infrequently will be found marked on maps the name "Egypt," generally referring to tiny groups of country cottages. This puzzles many people; but I think I can explain it. The name refers to old camping places of gypsies, people, who, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were written about as "Egyptians." Those spots these wandering folk selected for their camps would thus be called, by a natural process, "Egypt." Such a spot is to be found at the verge of Burnham Beeches, some 16 miles only from London, on a common. It is so marked on maps and it has always been noted from early times as a gypsy gathering-place. This is now more or less a

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## TUBS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mountsorrel, on the road to Leicester



thing of the past, for the neighborhood is now becoming residential, and gypsy visits are discouraged. But the name will survive, to arouse curiosity.

## WHITE-FOOT OF THE WINTER WOODS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The white-footed mouse must be held accountable for a large number of the woods' puzzles. For the winter woods are very puzzling. Everything is mysteriously out of place. There are acorns and butternuts under pine trees; apples in crotches of the oak; beechnuts wedged into the bark of elms, or shelled and stored in hollow trees of every sort except beeches; pine cones under hickory trees; hickory nuts high in birds' nests, or low in hollow logs; jack-in-the-pulpit seeds under the lichens of bowdiers; cherry pits under stones, and so on. We find cherry pits usually with a round hole just large enough for White-Foot's tongue to go in and the meat to come out. The hickory nuts are invariably eaten mouse-fashion, one with two holes, one on each of the flat sides.

Here is a red squirrel's nest, 15 feet from the ground. Out comes White-Foot, however. Up the tree he goes, straight up the trunk to the topmost twig. He can run along the most slender and swaying branch, keeping perfect balance partly by means of his tail, which rapidly stiffens and relaxes to do its work.

## White-Foot Sleeping

White-Foot sleeps with feet tucked under him, head far under his body in the midline in front, so that not even the ears are visible, the tail extending forward under him, the end curled to one side in front. He looks like a little round, brown puff-ball. This is the position taken by the jumping-mouse in its many months of hibernation, and by the chipmunk in its shorter winter sleep.

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White-Foot may have stores of nuts of any kind he could get in the fall, except butternuts and black walnuts. These he cannot open. He may have also stores of grain of any kind that was available, but he likes nuts better.

Besides, there is a little animal, common in the winter woods, that probably often uses White-Foot's runways, that is despised by most woods creatures because of its strong odor. Not even the hawks and the owls are said to be greedy for the short-tailed shrew. But this shrew, that runs about all winter over the snow or leaves, in its hunt for food, is slightly smaller than White-Foot and is at a disadvantage in not being able to see well. Its eyes are no larger than a pinhead.

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## JAPAN'S POLICIES IN CHINA ASSAILED

United States Senators Warned by China Society of America — Acts Cited to Disprove Intent of Tokyo to Keep Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Friends of China in this city are urging the importance of making it clear to the United States Senate that there should be no retreat from the stand taken with reference to Shantung as expressed in the Shantung reservation to the Peace Treaty. The China Society of America has just sent a message to that effect to each senator, and Charles Hodges, lecturer on the Far East at New York University, makes this statement:

"That the United States has no valid reason for reserving to itself freedom of action on the Shantung settlement is a dangerous misunderstanding of what is today happening in the Far East. Japan's aggressive policy in China is not a chance product of jingo statesmen, any more than her forward policy at this moment in eastern Siberia is the scheme of shortsighted leaders. Every move the Japanese Government is making in Shantung is carefully considered policy, and the Shantung question cannot be dissociated from her general purposes in the Far East. Because of the fact that it is patently part and parcel of her foreign policy, the Shantung settlement is bound to play its part in friction which will arise in the future; according to whether or not America is induced finally to underwrite this settlement in the Peace Treaty, our national honor and freedom of action in the protection of American interests is threatened or protected."

### Breach of Faith Charged

"To the widespread popular belief that Japan keeps her word, we find a qualification necessary. The Japanese Government has broken faith in practically every political pact she has made with the powers and China and Korea since the Chino-Japanese War in 1894, generally violating the spirit and frequently the letter of her international obligations where it was necessary to carry out her aggressions against her eastern neighbors."

"Japan has signed a series of agreements making her a party to (1) respect the provisions of the policy commonly known as the Open-Door, providing for equality of commercial opportunity; (2) uphold the political sovereignty of China by abstaining from acts undermining the integrity of the Chinese Republic; (3) maintain China's geographic entity."

"Three classes of diplomatic arrangements bind her to the honest execution of these purposes, calculated to build up China instead of disrupt her. There are, in the first place, direct treaties between China and Japan providing for these objectives; secondly, agreements between Japan and Britain and Japan and the United States; thirdly, there are general declarations, regulations, etc., providing for the observance of China's rights and the protection of her administration to which Japan is a party."

### Policy in Shantung

"The case against Japan's policy in Shantung may be summed up in the following 14 points outlining her chief contraventions of agreement by direct or indirect means:

"1. The Shantung clauses in the Peace Treaty, to which President Wilson acceded in the conference and which he subsequently denounced as iniquitous, are regarded by Japan as irrevocable and not subject to modification by the subsequent action of the League of Nations. This recent declaration of responsible Japanese statesmen directly controverts President Wilson's allegation that it was his understanding that China could appeal to the League to modify the award."

"2. Japan, in violation of the agreement of September, 1918, and her undertakings understood to have been made at the conference, has refused to withdraw her troops from Shantung, and has increased her forces. These garrisons are maintained in violation of China's sovereignty and directly contrary to the provisions of the earlier treaties between China and Germany which Japan alleges she is carrying out."

### Open Door Threatened

"3. Japan has taken steps to effectively close the Open Door at Tsingtao, the port of the Kiaochow leasehold, by (1) withdrawing her declaration to establish at the port a foreign concession, according to the latest indications of the Foreign Office; (2) by securing a monopoly of the commercially available area in the leasehold adjacent to tidewater through expropriation and forced sale, private purchase, and the governmen-

tal control over the harbor and dock facilities, the railroad terminals, the fuel supplies, the customs and chief enterprises existing under the German Administration.

"4. Japan is controlling the port of Tsingtao to cripple the competition of non-Japanese shipping companies, especially affecting the British interests by interposing systematic delays in the entrance and clearance of competing vessels.

"5. Systematic violations of Chinese sovereignty have been made by Japan's military administration extending its jurisdiction outside the Kiaochow leasehold to the interior of Shantung.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Attendant events are creating more interest than the testimony elicited at the Senate subcommittee hearing, beginning with the interchange of telegrams between Senator Fall and Luis Cabrera, adviser to President Carranza and Minister of Finance. These telegrams have contained invitations from both sides to attend the hearing in San Antonio and to visit Mexico for the procuring of facts on Mexico and its relations with the United States.

The telegraphic dialogue has been going on for several days. The latest exchange contained a statement from Mr. Cabrera to the effect that the hearing was being held in contravention of international practices, and the reply that the Senator was amazed that the Minister then should invite him to hold it in Mexico.

Since this telegram was dispatched on Saturday night, the Mexican consul here has taken a hand, giving out

on Monday a telegram from Hilario Medina, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in the Carranza Cabinet, which contained the warning that giving of testimony before the Fall committee by Mexican citizens would be construed as an act of treason on their part against the Mexican Government.

Mexican citizens were also advised that they could not be compelled to testify, and were urged to report any efforts to have them do so.

Yesterday this official attitude toward the Fall hearing was followed up, when Consul de la Mata announced that citizens of all nationalities who appear before the committee will be barred from reentry into the Mexican Republic should their testimony be interpreted as "slanderous to the government" of the southern republic.

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## MEXICO WARNS FALL INQUIRY WITNESSES

Act of Testifying Will Be Construed as Treason — Investigators Invited to Cross the Border to Ascertain the Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Attendant events are creating more interest than the testimony elicited at the Senate subcommittee hearing, beginning with the interchange of telegrams between Senator Fall and Luis Cabrera, adviser to President Carranza and Minister of Finance.

These telegrams have contained invitations from both sides to attend the hearing in San Antonio and to visit Mexico for the procuring of facts on Mexico and its relations with the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — After a month of daily sessions and earnest work, the conferees on the railroad bills were facing each other in deadlock yesterday and were as far as ever from an agreement on the fundamental and vital differences between the Cummins Bill passed by the Senate and the Esch Bill adopted by the House. So little progress toward an adjustment of differences has been made that it is extremely doubtful if legislation can be enacted before March 1, when, according to the President's proclamation, railroad lines are to be returned to their owners.

Ordinarily when an important measure is adopted by one house, it goes to the other house and amendments are adopted; thereafter the bill goes to conference, and, after the conferees have reached an agreement on some points, a partial report is made by the respective conferees announcing the points on which each side has yielded and asking for further instructions.

Whole Bill Substituted

In this case there is only one amendment to the House bill, and that is the Senate bill, which was substituted as a whole after the enacting clause.

There are hundreds of differences within this one amendment, some of them vital. The conferees are practically under the necessity of complete agreement or complete disagreement, and, because there is only one amendment, the process of asking for instructions presents a complete tangle of technical difficulties, neither set of conferees being willing at this time to precipitate the whole question back again into the two houses. This is probably, however, what will happen in the end.

At the beginning of the conference it was agreed to go through the bill and take up the minor differences, composing those as far as possible and leaving the big issues until the last.

On the minor points the month of conferences has brought about some degree of understanding, but on the major points no headway at all has been made.

Features to Which Objection Is Made

The big features of the Cummins Bill against which the House is still holding out are:

1. The compulsory consolidation of roads and their distribution into regional systems.

2. The creation of a transportation board. The House insists that any new powers be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

3. Section 6 of the Cummins Bill, whereby roads earning more than other great industries in Montana, according to figures presented at the fifteenth state convention of dairymen in this city. Thus, it was pointed out, the future prosperity of Montana will not depend entirely on exhaustible sources of wealth such as the vast forests and great mines which are the bases of the most important industries at present.

MISSOULA, Montana — Dairy farming, which has developed very fast in recent years, will soon surpass other great industries in Montana, according to figures presented at the fifteenth state convention of dairymen in this city. Thus, it was pointed out, the future prosperity of Montana will not depend entirely on exhaustible sources of wealth such as the vast forests and great mines which are the bases of the most important industries at present.

Beside the unsound condition of many of the railroad systems and the large extent to which the roads are falling behind the national transport-

## DEADLOCK OVER RAILWAY BILLS

Doubt Felt That Legislation Can Be Enacted in Congress Before the United States Lines Are Returned to Their Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

Important problems are looming up as March 1 draws near. Some of these were foreshadowed yesterday, when it was announced that the big eastern roads were prepared to fight the establishment of a rate fabric from certain middle western territory which is designed to move part of the traffic of that region through southern instead of eastern and northeastern ports. This was a favorite plan of the Railroad Administration under W. G. McAdoo, Director-General, and after long consideration the Hines administration took definite steps to carry it into effect.

Appeal Threatened

## LABOR TO OUTLINE POLITICAL PLANKS

Effort Will Be Made in Conference to Be Held in Washington to Enlist Cooperation of Farmers and Wage-Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In about a fortnight there will be a conference of leaders of organized Labor in regard to the political attitude of Labor in the forthcoming campaign.

Material for this conference is being accumulated from many sources. The American Federation of Labor has been held back, largely through the influence of Samuel Gompers, from entering the political arena as a distinct party. It is, however, extremely alert to the political maneuvering of both parties, and is determined to take precautions for the safeguarding of the interests of Labor.

The record of every man who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency is being scrutinized by Labor representatives. Moreover, it is probable that men in the ranks of organized Labor are giving more attention to real issues than are most of the politicians. Labor has its own platform. It has been adding several planks of great importance recently. The shifting of social, economic, and political conditions touches the worker both as producer and consumer. He is little concerned with the awards of war medals or the location of nitrate plants, or any such subject which is seized upon as capital by the watchful politician, but he spends much time in trying to solve the problem presented by the ratio between wages, on the one hand, and rent, clothing and food on the other. He is giving increasing thought to government ownership, to cooperation, and to other schemes proffered him by the theorists.

### One Point of Agreement

Even the large section of Labor that does not take to Socialism is bitterly opposed to legislation which, under the guise of suppressing sedition, is, they believe, designed chiefly to curtail liberties in meeting and speaking. These are practical issues, and the workingman is a practical politician, with the emphasis on practical.

The relations of laborers and farmers have been much discussed, and in general it has been held that their interests are antagonistic, and that, therefore, it is impossible that they can combine for political purposes. A representative of organized Labor said yesterday that persistent efforts had been made to emphasize this antagonism, but that, as a matter of fact, both have much in common and that the men engaged in both vocations are realizing it.

While little has been done by representatives of organized farmers, acting in conjunction with organized Labor, their representatives have been in consultation in regard to several matters in which they are in accord, and before long the politicians will have to recognize that there is a possibility of the two combining for political purposes, and that if they do, it will make a formidable force to be reckoned with.

### Cummins Bill Opposed

One of the points in which they are finding agreement is in their opposition to the pending railroad legislation. Within a few days men representing Labor and farmers have journeyed together from Iowa and from Nebraska to register their opposition to the Cummins Railroad Bill.

They think alike in regard to candidates is evident from the opposition of both to Herbert Hoover, whose record as Food Administrator was pleasing to neither, and whom both elements regard as the candidate of big business. Nor do they want a military candidate. Farmers and Labor have, in previous campaigns, united against the moneyed interests, and they may be depended upon to do it again, in certain contingencies.

After the Labor meeting, which has been planned to take place early in February, it will be known just where Labor stands on important issues, and its program is likely to be so drawn as to invite the cooperation of farmers and others who oppose the policies to which Labor is also opposed.

### LAWRENCE WOMEN CLERKS ASK RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The Retail Clerks Association has petitioned the store owners in this city to grant their women employees an increase in wages. The association says that the average wage of women employees in the stores here is \$12 a week. The clerks demand a graduated scale of wages and a percentage over a certain amount of sales.

The employers have notified the clerks that they will not meet their employees in a body, but have asked the clerks to meet their individual employers and present the demands. This matter has not met with the approval of the association and a meeting is soon to be held when final action will be taken. The association has over 800 members.

### EMBARGO HOLDS UP PAPER SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American newspapers in the middle west apparently will be 40 per cent short on their supply of paper, the State Department announced yesterday, as the result of an embargo placed by the Canadian Government on all shipments of news print paper to the United States from the plant of the Ft.

## OBJECTION MADE TO LABOR UNIONS

Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad Blames Them for Increase in the Cost of Transportation and of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In about a fortnight there will be a conference of leaders of organized Labor in regard to the political attitude of Labor in the forthcoming campaign.

The Ft. Francis Company claims that this compensatory arrangement has not been carried out and the company is opposing the enforcement of the Canadian Government's order. The Canadian Government, in consequence, has placed an embargo on all shipments from the Ft. Francis Company to the United States.

### ARMISTICE DAY ORDER EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Answering charges that attacks by United States troops on the morning of Armistice Day resulted in needless losses, Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the first American army, told a House war investigating committee yesterday that the advance in the Meuse-Argonne sector could not have been stopped, because two divisions were astride the Meuse River.

Cessation of hostilities in the face of enemy action with these two divisions in that position would have been dangerous, he said. Relay of orders stopping the fighting at 11 o'clock on Armistice Day was a remarkable piece of staff work, General Liggett testified.

"The American forces," he said, "stretched over a 400-mile front, and many units were in detached positions. The staff work in reaching the great number of units before 11 a.m. was remarkable."

Changes in the orders to stop fighting before 11 o'clock, General Liggett said, could have been made only at Marshal Foch's headquarters.

"We would never have accomplished anything," he said, "if subordinates had issued different orders or modified those from the French high command."

### PERU TO SUBMIT DISPUTE WITH CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Peru will submit to the League of Nations her controversy with Chile over the territories of Tacna and Arica, which are situated between the two countries and possession of which has caused considerable bitterness in the past, according to an interview with José Carlos Bernales, who was president of the Peruvian Senate during the administration of President Pardo.

The Treaty of Ancon was concluded in October, 1883. Under its conditions Peru ceded to Chile the Province of Tarapacá, and granted Chile the right to occupy the territories of Tacna and Arica for a period of 10 years, when the ownership of the districts would be decided by a plebiscite of the regions involved. This period expired in 1894, but at that time internal troubles prevented active steps to bring about a solution of the matter, which is still pending.

ANTI-PROFITEERING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York is to be among eight cities to send delegates to Washington this week to urge concerted action to abolish or curb profiteering. Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Public Markets, announces. He explains that the expiration of the Lever Act will mean the end of official control of food-stuffs.

### APPEAL IN BEHALF OF BIRDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William C. Adams, director of the division of fisheries and game in the state government, yesterday called upon the public to assist in feeding wild birds during the winter. Grain will be furnished for feeding birds if application is made to Room 321, State House, Boston.

### THRIFT COURSES IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—The educational departments of the states of Kentucky and Arkansas have adopted

courses of study for a five-year period in which thrift and the advantages of the securities offered by the United States Government occupy a prominent part. Textbooks of these states for the next five years will carry these lessons, and the pupils in the various schools of the two states will learn how to save. Lessons in arithmetic are especially interesting, in that many of the problems are based on the purchase of war savings stamps and thrift stamps, and the teaching of interest and how money grows is taught in the most practical way. In most of the schools, too, there are thrift societies, and the lessons take into account the work of these societies. Teachers and pupils are brought into contact in the schools with the problems they will face out of school.

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### FARM BUREAU PLAN UPON NEW BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The last three months have witnessed a remarkable revival of interest in farm organizations and bureaus of various sorts in Missouri and in southern Illinois. For a good many years the county agent movement languished in these territories. Southern Illinois was markedly slow in making a start, and in Missouri less than forty counties were organized prior to the war. The drive for production showed the value of the "county hired man," and little trouble has been experienced since that time in organizing farmers to support clubs and agents.

There is a general trend in Missouri to reorganize the whole farm bureau system and place it more directly in the hands of the farmers. At present the bureaus and agents are supported by government funds, by money appropriated by the county court, and by contributions from the farmer membership. There has been criticism from the farmers that the affairs of the bureaus and the work of the agent were too greatly in the hands of merchants, the town industries and the commercial clubs. Reorganization is now under way in many counties.

"The first principle of Americanism," said he, "is orderly development under and through the law. The law provides how wrong should be redressed. The ballot box is the ark of our covenant. The soviet government is an attempt to substitute rule by one class for rule by all the people. It, therefore, is an assault upon the very cornerstone of our government. Ours is a government 'of the people, by the people and for the people,' and not a government of the people by one class of the people, for one class of the people. The idea of class rule is repugnant to every principle which our fathers wrote into the Constitution. If allowed to thrive it would be fatal to our institutions. The idea of government by class takes different names, and soviet is not the only word which defines it. Sometimes it is Industrial Workers of the World; sometimes the One Big Union, and sometimes the Radical Socialist party. Whatever its name, the menace to our liberties is equally great.

"Above all, lawlessness and violence have no place in a country where the people rule. If there is a wrong to redress, the courts are open. If the courts fail in their duty, they can be impeached and removed from their high office. In every government there must be some one or some thing which is supreme. In a monarchy, it is king; in an empire, it is emperor; in a republic, it is the law. And if it be treason in a monarchy to lay violent hands upon the king, it is equally treason in a republic to lay violent hands upon the law, which is supreme above all and made so by the people themselves.

"We do not realize the value and significance of government. Good government is the best of all material possessions. It envelops us like the very air we breathe, though we are usually unconscious of its worth. Government is our greatest worldly possession, because without it the things that enrich and ennoble life could not be. The sanctity of the home, the security of life, liberty, and property, the schoolhouses dotting all our land, the church spires pointing heavenward, could not exist for a moment unless a worthy government threw its

TAX AMENDMENT LOST

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The constitutional convention yesterday rejected two proposed amendments regarding taxation. The purpose of the rejected amendments was to give the Legislature power to tax incomes and to classify taxes in such a way as to relieve burdens now said to be placed on growing wood and timber.

### ANTI-SMUGGLING SQUADRON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A "flying squadron" of 150 men is being recruited in this city to patrol the New England border as a protection against smuggling liquor from Canada.

"If you want to remain on the same plane as the letter carriers and postal clerks, and so forth, it is all in your own hands.

"If we don't make a success of things when the railroads go back to private control, they will go back again into the government's hands."

### ELECTION RESULT IN LOUISIANA IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Results of the closest gubernatorial election Louisiana has ever had were in doubt last night, with two of the three newspapers estimating that John M. Parker, the Independent Democratic reform candidate, had defeated Frank P. Stubbs, the regular Democratic candidate, by 6000 to 7000 majority in State and city. The result will not be known definitely until noon today, if by that time, on account of the extremely large vote brought out by the warm, clear weather which prevailed throughout the State. Parker supporters claim that their candidate came to the city with 20,000 majority, and they conceded 10,000 majority in the city to Stubbs.

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PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—The educational departments of the states of Kentucky and Arkansas have adopted

## AMERICANISM IS REGARD FOR LAW

Illinois Governor Says the United States Is the Best Country in World, and This He Thinks a Prime Aid to Americanization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, speaking before the Northwest Lumber Association in this city, yesterday, declared the work of Americanization to be the most important task before the people of the United States today.

"We have the best country in the world. Its varied resources make it more independent than any other country in the world. We have a form of government under which more people have lived free and happy than any other in all history. The purpose of the Americanization movement is to make people understand these simple facts, which we have well-nigh forgotten. Internationalism ignores these facts and would substitute a partnership with all the world for the indisputable advantages which Americans as such enjoy."

protecting us over them. Nature's prodigal gifts are of no value unless a stable, just government exists to protect them.

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### WAR STRUCTURES IN NEW YORK RAZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The demolition of structures erected for war purposes has been so thorough that few still remain to testify of the services rendered in the past. Canteens for soldiers and officers, placed at each side of the Public Library mall, were among the first structures to be removed. The success of the Hall of States was so great, however, that the War Camp Community Service has removed its quarters to Thirty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, where it will extend to civilians its welcome to representatives from every state.

The attack of the Utah Senator was based upon what he described as organized and widespread propaganda directed by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in support of the Kenyon bill, to which Senator King objects on the ground that it would increase the authority of the Bureau of Education at the expense of the educational institutions of the states.

"The propaganda in favor of this bill," said Senator King, "is typical of the methods of bureau chiefs and department heads. It is not peculiar to Democratic or Republican administrations. It has grown up in both years. When I had the temerity to oppose certain extravagant appropriations in the agricultural bill a short time ago because I objected to the waste of money, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston, went into my State to arouse sentiment against me.

"It has gotten to the point where senators and representatives who dare to state their convictions in opposition to the wishes of bureau chiefs and department heads; who refuse to bow to the executive will, must expect that the executives are to go into those members' states and oppose and defeat them if it is possible.

"They resort to coercion, to bribery and corruption, to the most sinister, wicked and illegitimate methods to destroy the constitutional independence of the legislative branch of the government."

"Is it not fact," said W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, "that the President of the United States has been active in seeking to force Congress to do his will?"

"If anything I say develops chips that fly in the face of high executives I have no retraction to make," Senator King replied.

"If any member of Congress yields to such influence, he is not fit to hold his seat here," Senator Kenyon remarked.

## SENATOR ASSAILS EXECUTIVE CHIEFS

Sinister Methods Adopted to Rebuke Congressmen, Charges William H. King in Attack on Kenyon Americanization Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Executive officers of the government have resorted to "illegitimate and sinister methods" to rebuke and injure politically members of Congress who have refused to bow to the wishes and will of departmental chiefs and their demands for appropriations, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, charged yesterday in an attack on the Kenyon Americanization bill, now before the Senate.

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AUSTRALIA FACES  
PACIFIC PROBLEMS

Unless United States Joins League  
of Nations, Additional Burdens  
for Naval and Other Defenses  
Will Be Rendered Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—When the United States failed to ratify the Peace Treaty, Australia received an unpleasant surprise. On the one hand, President Wilson's 14 points had left her with very little relief from a crushing war debt; on the other, the refusal of America to step into line with the League of Nations had cut away the one thing which reconciled Australia to the part played by President Wilson—the United States as the big brother of all the small nations including Australia.

Australians feel proud of their country's place in the Empire as a free and independent nation, but they recognize that the door of the Pacific opens immense problems which will be even more apparent than they are today. Without the United States as a partner in the League of Nations, they ask, who can stop Japan doing as she likes in the Marshall and Caroline Islands—who is to say her may if she fortifies in defiance of the mandate, concentrates a great air fleet within easy striking distance of Australia, or constructs a naval base which would hold an armada?

## Aid Pledged to France

Again, the people of the Commonwealth have pledged themselves to come to the aid of France across thousands of miles of ocean, should Germany again strike; but there are those who openly declare their surprise that the country for which Lafayette fought would hesitate to put her hand to such a pledge. Australia, they state, does not regret her treaty, but she is entitled to say to America, "We are a handful who hold the continent, and yet our casualty list for liberty is greater than yours. We are burdened, almost crushed financially, by our part in the great war. Have we not a right to expect that you will at least honor the bond of the man you sent to the Peace Council?"

The Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, made the following comment on the ratification failure: "If, as appears to be the case, the action of the United States Senate means the final rejection by America of the Peace Treaty, it is most unfortunate, and the consequences may be most serious. It is clear that the rejection of the Treaty by America means that the League of Nations, as an effective instrument for the preservation of the world's peace, will be greatly weakened if not rendered quite impotent. The application of this to Australia is unfortunately only too obvious. America, like ourselves, is a Pacific power, and to a very large extent she and Australia must march side by side toward a common destiny. The impotency of the League of Nations necessarily casts upon Australia additional burdens for naval and other defense."

## Empire Tried and Tested in War

"One thing is clear. Happily for us we are a member of a league of nations which has been tried and tested in war. I mean the British Empire, and on that Empire we must continue as in times past to depend for an effective instrument for the preservation of the world's peace."

Sir Joseph Cook, the Minister for the Navy, speaking at the Millions Club luncheon in Sydney, said: "All must regret the decisions recently arrived at by the American Senate. They are really the greatest blows to European peace, since the Germans were put out of action. I, for one, refuse to believe that the decisions are final. It appears at this distance to be part of a clever piece of political maneuvering in connection with the forthcoming presidential election, and I have faith yet to believe that such amendments will be made in the reservations as to enable America to subscribe whole-heartedly to the peace, which she took so large a share in shaping."

"Notwithstanding all that has taken place," he continued, "it is our duty to cultivate close and amicable relations with the great republic overseas. Americans speak our language, and our ideals and our outlook are the same. We can compel the peace of the world together; we can form a buttress of our western civilization, and stand like a rock in its defense. To facilitate this end is our duty now and always, and I hope that nothing will arise to blur this ideal of the great English-speaking combination. It is the greatest hope for the future peace and welfare of the world."

BRITISH INDUSTRY  
DENIES PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a notice issued by the Federation of British Industries, it is stated that a meeting of the railway wagon building group was called by the federation at their offices at 39 St. James Street, to consider the recent statement made by Sir Eric Geddes in regard to the shortage of wagons and the figures quoted by him. The meeting, which was thoroughly representative of the trade, was unanimously of the opinion that these figures were calculated to prejudice the interests both at home and abroad of an important industry. The statement continues: "Not only may these entirely misleading statements have a most regrettable effect upon the relations between employers and employees in the industry, but they are calculated to shake the confidence of

foreign buyers in the integrity and efficiency of an important branch of British export trade.

"After having considered carefully prepared statistics furnished by individual companies, the meeting was unanimously of the opinion that the figures presented by the Minister of Transport, as representing the cost of production of different classes of

GUILDFORD, AMID  
SURREY HILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a land of pinewood and heather amid Surrey hills and vast expanses of moorland,

slept there "in the room where the King lately lay in." He no doubt refers to the occasion when Charles II was received with great enthusiasm on his visit to Guildford in September, 1660. A cockpit was hidden within the gateway of this inn until it disappeared in 1840; a Maypole stood at the further end of the town, and a summer-pole near the middle of the

trees does it seem to reecho. It is but the exchange of the noise and bustle of the coaching days for the hoot of the siren and modern whir of wheels. Though the days of the Red Rover, the Night Rocket, the Telegraph, and the Royal Blue are no more, the old road to Portsmouth town is busy once again with the march of men, bearing ever to the sea.

ECONOMIC SUPPLY  
OF PRESENT YEAR

British Authority Says That as  
Regards Most Essential Food-  
stuffs Shortage Will Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the Food Ministry, addressing a Labor conference at Grosvenor House, recently, referred to the prospect of food supplies in 1920. He said the predominant factor in 1920, as in 1919, would be the fact that as regarded the most essential foodstuffs there was an actual world shortage which was likely to continue. People were too apt to believe anyone who told them that there was really no shortage and that there were huge stores of food which were not being properly distributed.

The shortage in production caused by the war had not yet been made good and was not likely to be made good within the next 12 months, so far as essential foodstuffs were concerned. The wheat crop in exporting countries had run down, while the demand for wheat in the importing countries was up. That was largely due to the fact that the crops in Central Europe were greatly diminished.

At the present time there was a glut of meat, and during the next few months it would be arriving at a rate at which it would be difficult to dispose of it unless they could find sufficient cold storage, and there would be a serious risk of a large proportion of these cargoes going bad.

With regard to milk, Mr. McCurdy reminded the conference that as far back as August last he had warned them that milk would probably be 1s. per quart. For many years before the war the milk supply of the country had never been adequate for the needs of the people. For the last 15 or 20 years if all the women and children had had as much milk as they needed there would have been none left for anyone else. The price had been carefully worked out by the Food Ministry and they had come to the conclusion that 1s. a quart was a fair price.

In a somewhat animated discussion which followed, several speakers condemned the action of the Food Ministry in regard to the price of milk.

in regard to beef and mutton, and would have to import 100,000 tons. That left only 120,000 for the needs of Europe where, owing to the ravages of war, the meat products would be down by about 3,000,000 tons.

## A Glut of Meat Supply

From these figures it was evident that the people of Europe would not be able to eat as much meat as they had done in the year before the war. He understood that the requisitions from France, Belgium, and Italy at present amounted to between 100,000 and 500,000 tons. He did not see where they were going to get it, but it was evident that if the British people got as much meat as they needed, they would only have it because the rest of Europe was hungry.

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Home Population Increased

As regarded meat, there was a surplus in the country at the present time, but he hoped they would not be misled into supposing that there would be no difficulty as regarded the meat situation in 1920. Before the war the population of the United Kingdom consumed every year 2,100,000 tons of meat. Of that the British farmers produced 1,360,000 tons, leaving 750,000 tons to be made up by imports from the other side of the Atlantic. The stoppage of emigration from Great Britain during the war had increased the home population so that there were more people to feed now than there were before the war. It was estimated that there would be a shortage of about 360,000 tons of meat, which meant that the imported meat would have to be increased from 750,000 tons to 1,100,000 tons.

The quantity of meat available for export would not much exceed 1,200,000 tons. In New Zealand and Australia there were accumulated stocks of meat amounting to 130,000 tons. That brought the exportable stock of meat up to 1,330,000 tons, of which Great Britain would require 1,100,000, which left only 220,000 tons for the rest of the world. The United States had ceased to be an exporting country



The old gray castle, Guildford

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW EDUCATION BILL  
DEBATED IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

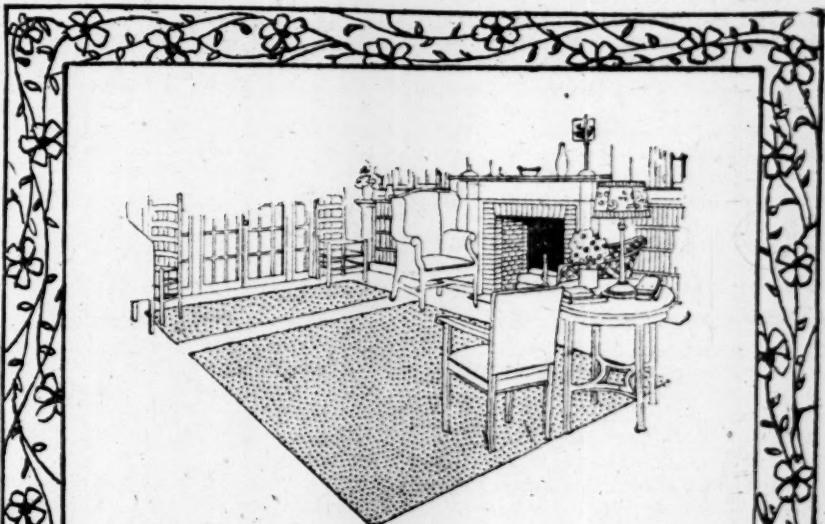
LONDON, England—The convocation of the National University, the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, has passed a resolution opposing the proposals in the Education Bill, for the reason that any legislative action putting the power over Irish educational systems into the hands of a minister appointed by a foreign power, and responsible to a foreign legislature, would be entirely opposed to the well-being of the National University, because utterly unacceptable to the Irish people.

The General Council of the Irish County Councils has also passed a resolution condemning the Education Bill, as an undemocratic, centralizing measure, a measure put forward merely as a means to shelve Home Rule. Only self-government would satisfy Ireland, and Irish education could only be dealt with by an Irish Parliament. On the other hand the Central Association of Irish Schoolmistresses has sent a letter to the chief secretary, cordially welcoming the bill, and asking that, pending the adjustment, funds may be provided to raise the salaries of teachers to the standard of those prevailing in England, as otherwise the best may be induced to leave Ireland, to the detriment of Irish education. The letter is signed by the principals of the Alexandra College, Dublin, the Victoria College, Belfast, and Rochelle College, Cork. The Belfast and district branch of the Principal Teachers Union passed a resolution.

Guildford in its earlier days must have been acquainted with other travelers on pilgrimage bent, owing to the proximity of one of the three pilgrim's roads to Canterbury. No doubt, through its High Street passed some of that motley fellowship of pilgrims with whom Geoffrey Chaucer joined company at the Tabard Inn.

But it is not during one long summer's day that it is possible to explore the beauties of the Guildford countryside, or to more than cursorily enjoy the pointed roofs, latticed windows, eaves, and gables of the old High Street, or those almshouses known as the Abbot's Hospital, with their prehistoric carving, matchless oak, and open courtyard.

And if, as some say, Guildford is being overrun by the motorist and tourist, is it not the swing of the pendulum, by which, after a quiet interlude, the old town has come into its own again? The tramp of the pack horses, the march of the Pilgrims, the thunder of the post-horses, the cry of the postilion, and the crack of whips: to that tune of the coda a similar resolution.

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## MADRID HAS ITS NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Typographers and Journalists Ask for Higher Pay—Joint Newspaper Fails Owing to Refusal of News Vendors to Handle It

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—With dramatic suddenness a remarkable journalistic silence has fallen upon the capital. Such a thing is probably felt as acutely in Madrid as in any capital in the world, not even excepting Paris, which was barely through its own experience of the kind when Madrid newspapers became afflicted by the prevalent strike habit. Some have been disposed to say it was the example of Paris that put the idea into the heads of the newspaper workers of Madrid, and that if it had not been for France there would have been no interruption in the news service of Spain. This, however, is not exact, and is probably wrong.

In the first place, the differences between the Madrid newspaper proprietors and their employees have existed for some time and have been the subject of continuous negotiation; secondly, the nature of these differences is not the same in Paris as in Madrid; and third, it is necessary to point out to the world in general that it is quite mistaken in giving all the credit for originally in resource, determination, and initiative to the Parisian proprietors in withholding the strike in the way they did and especially in producing their joint newspaper during the period of the strike. The Parisians might have produced their unified journal, the "Presse de Paris," even though such a thing had never happened before, but the fact is unalterable that they had a very recent model before them, and that they followed it exactly.

### The Example of Lisbon

Perhaps only in The Christian Science Monitor was it mentioned that on the occasion of the strike of the staffs of the Lisbon newspapers, or their threatened interference with the editorial control of the journals by the advanced and syndicalist elements—which have been freely accused of being tainted with Bolshevism—the proprietors of the non-syndicalist newspapers refused to publish, and instead brought out one joint newspaper, in the production of which they all assisted—and a very excellent production it was. After a few days of this clear demonstration of the temper of the proprietors, the syndicalists had had enough, and an agreement was arrived at.

Lisbon is much overlooked, but here, as in some other affairs, she gave the lead, and it is much more likely that it set imagination working in Madrid than that, some time later, Paris did. However, that does not matter; what does matter is that Madrid really has its own newspaper strike, and just as in Paris the awful thing happened at the opening of the election period, so here in Madrid it began just at the most exciting moment of the very latest political crisis, and one that was regarded by the people as likely to be one of the best and most exciting crises ever known.

### Politicians and Publicity

It is notorious that what the politicians enjoy most about a crisis, and what they anticipate with the greatest keenness, is the special newspaper publicity they achieve in these circumstances and the way in which for a week, or it may be more—the tendency in recent times has been to spin the crises out—the people are encouraged to believe that they are something in the nature of supermen. With no newspapers, it hardly seemed worth while having the crises, and as the papers generally foment these affairs rather than effect a tranquilizing influence, there might, if this one had been a matter of ordinary politics, have been quite a good chance of its simmering out quickly. But as it happened, the military party who had forced it have not by any means the same anxiety for publicity that the ordinary politicians have, and would, in fact, rather be without it. The strike, therefore, suited them and so went the crisis.

Apart from this, the strange hiatus occurred at an interesting period in the newspaper history of the capital. There are now more newspapers here than ever before, and one or two more were recently announced.

Of the many dailies there are scarcely two that are in the least alike. There is the neat, acute, conservative "A. B. C." with a solidity and quality about its special articles that some people accustomed to picture newspapers in other countries might not expect, and there is the magnificent "Sol," only founded in the later stages of the war and now prosperous and in absolutely every respect to be classed as one of the finest newspapers in the world. That is the impartial judgment of one very well acquainted with the world's journalism. It consists of anything from 12 to 32 full-size newspaper pages, well printed on excellent paper and made up on a fine display model which is neither French, American, or that of any other country, but very excellent and dignified all the same. It has a splendid general, provincial, and foreign news service, and fine special articles by the best writers; its tone is lofty and intellectual, and it stands today as a Spanish production which is of the greatest credit to the country.

### Madrid's Newspapers

The "Figaro" is a new illustrated daily of a high class. Another newcomer of a very different kind but by no means without energy and spirit is the "Jornada," the new Labor organ. The "Dia," formerly a strong pro-German organ has taken a new form, and is now enterprising and

pushful. Some of the old popular journals, strong in their politics and fashioned in the old mold such as the "Imparcial," the "Liberal," and the "Heraldo de Madrid," the last-named always with its pictures on the front page, are much what they have always been and that for the best of reasons. They have such merits that it is unfortunate that they are nearly always badly printed on bad paper. Then there is the "Mafana," which is the Garcia Prieto, Liberal-Democratic organ, but not very assertive as such, the "Accion," the Maurist paper, and the "Diario Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones. The "Correspondencia de Espana," high in tone, discriminating in contents, a little peculiar in form, and highly dignified and respected, is in a class by itself, like the "Sol," and so in another way is the "Epoca," the fashionable Conservative newspaper and organ of Eduardo Dato. The "Mundo" is always bright and interesting and has a reputation for making "beats." Finally, there are the military and semi-military organs, and others such as the "Debate," the "Universo," and the "Correo Espanol." It may perhaps be noted, then, that it makes a difference to a capital when there is a sudden stoppage to the newspaper. At the beginning it was determined, as already stated to effect cooperation among the employers in the way of producing a joint newspaper, called "La Prensa de Madrid," which duly made its appearance. In this case, however, the experiment could not be persisted with, the news vendors refusing to have anything to do with it. The syndicated typographers and the journalists who were associated in the strike produced from the beginning a paper of their own which they called "Nuestro Diario."

### Demands of Strikers

This newspaper strike differs from its predecessors in other capitals in that here the main body of journalists, the humbler but not the least necessary writers, the reporters and general staff men, are striking with the compositors, but with different grievances. The typographers ask for a 50 per cent increase in wages, which the proprietors say is absolutely impossible for them to grant, owing to the greatly increased cost of paper and ink, and the crisis through which the entire Spanish press is passing in consequence. Dependents, such as the news agents, are also making demands. As regards the journalists, or the "redactores" or "periodistas" as they are called, they also, of course, have asked for higher salaries, and it seemed that there might be agreement on a scale of minimum salaries, one day off a week, and various other points which the staffs had presented through their association, which was allied with that of the typographers and the administrations.

Negotiations were opened up with the proprietors' association, and these were carried on somewhat elaborately, agreement being reached on some points, and others being "reserved"; until at last there was a breakdown on the refusal of the proprietors to acquiesce in any intervention of the employers to the strike. The desire expressed in the foregoing letter of the employers is evidently shared by the men. J. E. Davison, M. P., went to some trouble to explain to the Trade Union Congress that the executives of the three unions concerned, after the award of the Arbitration Court was made known, informed the Engineering Employers Federation that they were prepared to continue the negotiations on the original claim of 10s. advance, but had been politely informed that negotiations could be resumed only when the men had returned to work.

Between Mr. Davison's statement and the Engineering Employers' letter there are certain points of agreement, but the refusal of the employers to negotiate or resume discussion while the men were on the streets, requires further details, especially in view of J. T. Brownlee's statement that he had been assured by Sir Allan M. Smith, M. P. chairman of the employers, that they had no desire to force the molder back to work before agreeing to a conference.

### TASMANIA'S ELECTRIC POWER AIDS INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office—HOBART, Tasmania.—The Launceston works of the Lead Sulphate Company, Ltd., of London, which have been erected at a cost of about £12,000, are now ready to commence the manufacture of white leads. The full intentions of the company have just been placed before the Tasmanian parliamentary committee by the managing director. He said that the reason the company had come to Tasmania was because the government offered to supply electric horsepower for immediate use at a farthing per horsepower per hour, and a further 2000 horsepower later on, at between 4d. and £5 per horsepower per annum.

The chairman of directors said that the managing director would arrive from London during 1920 to consult with the local directors regarding the extension of the works to enable them to use 10,000 horsepower of electric current. This would mean an expenditure of at least £150,000 on enlarging the plant. If the works were extended as proposed, 2000 tons of ore per month would be treated, enabling the whole of Australia to be supplied with white lead, and leave as much again for export beyond the Commonwealth.

The Tasmanian Government is the first in the Australian Commonwealth to supply power from hydro-electric works, and, according to a statement made by the Minister in charge of the department, Tasmania is selling current much below the rates charged in the other states for electricity generated by steam. The comparison shows that in Sydney, for instance, the charge is 1½d. per unit, in Melbourne 1½d. per unit, in the Melbourne Council, and 2½d. by the Melbourne Electric Supply Company, in Adelaide 2½d. and in Hobart 1d. per unit (standard), to 1½d. for continuous use. The result is that this cheap power, together with the stable labor conditions in Tasmania, is attracting many important new industries to the State.

### RED CROSS BONUS WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office—ALBANY, New York—Miss Marguerite L. Smith, New York City's woman member of the Assembly, has introduced a bill for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to pay a bonus of \$10 for each month of service to all persons who served in army, navy, or Red Cross during the war.

## EFFECTS OF BRITISH MOLDERS' STRIKE

Much Unemployment Has Been Caused in Britain, Shipbuilding Being Hampered and Industry Generally Hindered

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is comparative calm in the industrial field at the moment of writing, of the one outstanding strike of any consequence being the continuance of the molder's strike. The strike is the cause of much unemployment. It is paralyzing industry, and generally upsetting the calculations of employers who are endeavoring to recover from the effects of the war. Shipbuilding is hampered, and repairs which were urgently needed have had to be postponed, while vessels are sent on another voyage in the hope that when they return the necessary castings will be forthcoming to replace badly worn parts. There is no sphere of industrial activity that is not feeling the pressure, every ounce of which is, of course, ultimately thrown on to the consuming public, made up in the main of the workers' themselves. The workers, too, suffer again by being thrown out of employment, due to lack of material to work upon.

### A False Hope Raised

A rumor that a further attempt was to be made to bring about a settlement created hopes that have unfortunately been dispelled. In a communication to the Friendly Society of Iron-founders, the Engineering and National Employers Federation stated that: "Having regard to the fact that the Industrial Courts Act is now in operation, wherein provision is made that the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, shall continue in operation until the 30th of September, 1920, and that the Court of Arbitration have now issued their award, it might be desirable that we should resume the discussion where it was left off on the 11th of October."

The reward referred to is the 5s. increase granted to the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, from which body the three molder's unions in dispute recently broke away.

The desire expressed in the foregoing letter of the employers is evidently shared by the men. J. E. Davison, M. P., went to some trouble to explain to the Trade Union Congress that the executives of the three unions concerned, after the award of the Arbitration Court was made known, informed the Engineering Employers Federation that they were prepared to continue the negotiations on the original claim of 10s. advance, but had been politely informed that negotiations could be resumed only when the men had returned to work.

Between Mr. Davison's statement and the Engineering Employers' letter there are certain points of agreement, but the refusal of the employers to negotiate or resume discussion while the men were on the streets, requires further details, especially in view of J. T. Brownlee's statement that he had been assured by Sir Allan M. Smith, M. P. chairman of the employers, that they had no desire to force the molder back to work before agreeing to a conference.

### Affair in a Labyrinth

The whole business seems to have got into a kind of labyrinth from which neither side can extricate itself without the assistance of a third party, and it is extremely regrettable, as stated by Mr. Davison, the Minister of Labor has not once during the course of the dispute "raised a finger or spoken a word to bring the two sides together with a view to effecting a settlement." Here again there is some misunderstanding, to put it mildly, for the last statement was in reply to the chairman of the Congress who reported that Sir David Shackleton, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, and himself at one time a Labor M. P., and chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, had stated to the Prime Min-

ister, in the presence of the deputation, that his department had done everything possible to bring the parties together. To which Mr. Davison added that neither Sir David Shackleton, nor his department had done anything of the kind."

### Conference Arranged

In the midst of these conflicting and bewildering assertions it is pleasing to note that some one has intervened, and it is to be hoped their efforts will carry the fruits of success. Chiefly through the instrumentality of the parliamentary committee and a sub-committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, a conference has been arranged, and although the hands of the executives of the unions have been tied somewhat, and their ability to conclude an agreement limited in consequence of the ballot vote which followed their last negotiations, if an agreement is reached on the present occasion it is more than probable the men will accept.

In no direction has the State been more completely successful than in the compulsory grading of dairy produce. It is 25 years since the grading system was brought into force in New Zealand and The New Zealand Farmer, the leading agricultural journal in the Dominion, publishes in its current issue an article to mark this "silver jubilee."

There are, of course, difficulties on both sides of the table. On the employers' side the chief obstacle is the fact that, in common with all other engineering trade unions, the demand for an increase of 15s. per week was submitted to arbitration, where it was decided that the unions failed to make out a case. Although the other parties to the application had accepted the award, the three molder's unions gave notice to withdraw from the national agreement, and ultimately left off work after an unsuccessful application direct to the employers.

### No Reward to Disloyalty

The employers feel that to give way on this occasion would be to reward disloyalty, and lead to a general desire among the other unions to abandon the arrangements that have, on the whole, worked so well and prevented open rupture. The molder's argument is that as they are not piece-workers, the average earnings among them is much lower than among the engineers, boilermakers, and shipwrights, who are in a position to augment their wages by a system of payments by results. In addition, the dirty nature of their calling, combined with the sulphur fumes from the furnace fires, entitles them to an extra remuneration to that given to the other men embraced by the award.

The employers would be the last to deny the truth and fairness of this argument; but the fact that they would be faced with the demand for a similar increase from other unions simply compels them to cession.

It has also been asserted by the leaders, and as emphatically denied by the employers, that the makers of castings are making extraordinary profits since the war, that the output per man has very considerably increased, in fact, out of all proportion to the increase in wages, and that they welcomed an inquiry. This has already been reported in The Christian Science Monitor, when the writer expressed the opinion that here was the basis of a settlement.

Between Mr. Davison's statement and the Engineering Employers' letter there are certain points of agreement, but the refusal of the employers to negotiate or resume discussion while the men were on the streets, requires further details, especially in view of J. T. Brownlee's statement that he had been assured by Sir Allan M. Smith, M. P. chairman of the employers, that they had no desire to force the molder back to work before agreeing to a conference.

## PRODUCE GRADING IN NEW ZEALAND

Grading System for Dairy Products Has Raised Standard of Goods Sent to English Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—For nearly 30 years state interference with industry has been a burning question in New Zealand politics, but in many points state interference and control have proved so beneficial that opposition has ceased.

In no direction has the State been more completely successful than in the compulsory grading of dairy produce. It is 25 years since the grading system was brought into force in New Zealand and The New Zealand Farmer, the leading agricultural journal in the Dominion, publishes in its current issue an article to mark this "silver jubilee."

The result of this grading system and other means taken both officially and unofficially to raise the standard of dairy products, was that New Zealand's name for butter and cheese steadily appreciated in the English markets. Eventually the best New Zealand butter stood second in price only to the best Danish, and there was not much difference between the two. The development of the dairy industry in New Zealand has been wonderful. In 1895 the country exported butter to the value of £227,000 and cheese to the value of £151,000. In total export value of £8,500,000. Last year the butter exported was worth £3,402,000, and the cheese £4,087,000, out of a total of £27,900,000.

So satisfactory to the manufacturers of butter and cheese is the grading worth of the government's staff, that the Agricultural Department in this year's report is able to state that in the past year only two written protests against the grading were received, and in each case the grader's judgment was proved to be correct.

### SYRIA'S INTERNAL POLICY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The "Revel" prints an article on the internal policy of Syria, written by a prominent resident of Homs, one of the towns which the British occupied on their advance northward. The article contradicts the ideas generally entertained, inasmuch as the Syrians of the interior do not by any means demand an actual autonomy, nor do they ask specially for any one power rather than another, for the inquiry, the subjects to be dealt with, and the nature of the evidence to be taken, and counts upon all patriotic Irishmen interested in the development of the country to assist, no matter to what political party they have pledged adherence.

## EUROPE HAS LACK OF RAW MATERIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking on "The Economic Situation in Europe" at a meeting of the Delphian Coterie at Cannon Street Hotel, P. A. Molteno said that the outstanding fact was that

Europe was not earning its daily bread. The greater part of its population was not producing anything, owing to lack of raw materials, lack of transport, and lack of coal and food.

Unless credit were obtainable deprivation would be superimposed and currencies would not pass muster. So far as they were concerned, the result was felt in the fall in the value of the sovereign, about 25 per cent.

Even in the victorious countries the situation was very serious, and it could only be met by increasing their output of goods to pay for imports. They must all work harder and spend less, and aim at a better scale of living.

It was essential for them, Mr. Molteno continued, that Germany should be fully occupied with work, and her recovery in the economic sense would be greatly to their advantage. They were now selling largely on the continent to countries which could not pay them, and because of that, they were unable to pay America. They sorely needed the surplus output of other countries, but at present they were not in a position to buy freely.

Russia, he insisted, must be brought into the economic system, as her vast resources were essential for the food supply of Europe.

## IRISH DEVELOPMENT INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Freeman's Journal announces that it has decided to institute an independent and exhaustive investigation into the natural wealth of the country, in opposition to the Castle dictum that it is against the ideals of law and order to tell the world that Ireland possesses many things which other countries will be glad to acquire from her. It states that the Castle must stand aside (presumably for having declared it illegal for the commission appointed by the Dail Eirann to exist—the Dail itself having been declared to be illegal), and that it (The Freeman's Journal) has decided to institute a most searching, complete, and exhaustive inquiry into the possibilities of the industrial development of Ireland. It will at once outline the nature and scope of the inquiry, the subjects to be dealt with, and the nature of the evidence to be taken, and counts upon all patriotic Irishmen interested in the development of the country to assist, no matter to what political party they have pledged adherence.

## The January Sale of White

CONTINUES THIS WEEK

A highly interesting picture will reach you tomorrow morning if you step out of the Ninth Street elevator on to the third floor where our big Sale of White is in progress. The tables and cases will be stacked high with fresh new stocks of dainty silk and lingerie undergarments, beautiful white petticoats and other items of interest.

Then there are the corsets, presenting a full and complete selection.

Down on the second floor will be found the linens, domestics, towels, white goods, etc., in abundance almost unbelievable.

It is only possible for us to provide such great assortments because of tremendous purchases made months ago while prices were much lower than they are today. It is likely that any merchandise re-ordered for later delivery will command a higher price. We, therefore, urge you to purchase in quantity for now and future requirements, and while these sale prices prevail.

## BRITAIN RECEIVES HISTORIC MACHINE

Aeroplane Which Crossed Atlantic on Non-Stop Flight Is Presented to the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Messrs. Vickers Limited, and Messrs. Rolls-Royce Limited, have presented to the nation the "Vickers Vimy Rolls-Royce" aeroplane in which Capt. Sir John Alcock and Lieut. Sir Arthur Whitten Brown flew the Atlantic on June 14-15 last. The official presentation took place at the new Science Museum Building, South Kensington, on the opening of a temporary aeronautics exhibition.

Among numerous models of aeroplanes and airships, and occupying considerable floor space, was the historic aeroplane looking spick and span and free from all traces of its landing in an Irish bog. One of its two enormous engines lay on the floor immediately in front and a four-bladed propeller beside it.

### Historical Landmark

Sir John Alcock, a portrait of whom in the clothing he wore on the flight, hung in the exhibition room, was present. In the unavoidable absence of the president of the Board of Education, the gift to the nation was accepted by Dr. T. G. Ogilvie, director of the Science Museum.

Sir F. Douglas Vickers who, with Mr. Claude Johnson, represented the donors, said the machine would form a historical landmark. It was in no sense a special machine, and was one of a large number designed during the war for bombing, and but for the armistice would probably have been one of the machines used for bombing Berlin. It was notable that the presentation took place in the same week that a sister machine had made such a splendid trip to Australia. Great as the achievement of the Atlantic flight had been, he thought the real interest in the Australian flight was greater.

### Wing-Flapping Aeroplanes!

The actual hours taken up by flying to Australia numbered 120, and that showed that if there were a proper relay service, letters might be carried from Britain to Australia within a week. That was a most astounding thing, for the machine which had shown this to be possible was really a product of the war. In conclusion, Sir Douglas Vickers speculated on the future development of the aeroplane and said that in the near future there would be aeroplanes with wings that flapped.

Mr. Johnson, speaking for the Rolls-Royce Company, said the engine had been designed by their engineer-in-chief, Mr. Royce, and since the flight a book had been compiled, giving all the details of what had been done. He recalled the words of Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown when they landed in Ireland after their flight. They said, "Yesterday, when we were in America." No other people in history, said Mr. Johnson, had ever been able to speak those words. He hoped that a monument would be erected to remind the nation of their great deed, and he trusted it would be erected in London.

Dr. Ogilvie accepted the machine on behalf of the nation.

### TRADERS OBJECT TO RESTRICTION ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A largely attended meeting of coal traders, under the auspices of the Coal Merchants Federation of Great Britain, was held at Kingsway Hall recently, to protest against the government restriction and control of the coal trade. E. Smallwood, M. P., who presided, said that the Coal Prices Order and the Coal (Pit Mouth) Order were unworkable, and were calculated to jeopardize the supply of household coal to the consumers. When the 10s. drop was first announced, he said, the coal merchants regarded it as a joke, perpetrated by the superman in control of the Board of Trade, but when they realized that the proposal was seriously intended, they saw that as soon as the reduction in price came into force, large quantities of coal, now

used for household purposes, and which was suitable for steam coal, would disappear altogether.

H. Cecil Ricketts moved the first resolution, which expressed growing concern at the present scarcity of coal for household and domestic purposes, which had been much aggravated by these orders, and recorded the opinion that, unless the situation were taken in hand at once, the whole country was within measurable distance of a "coal famine."

L. L. Burleigh seconded the resolution, and said, that if the controller would take his hands off the coal trade, merchants would get along much better, and would be able to meet the requirements of the customers. If they had a long spell of cold weather, he feared the coal situation would become really serious.

### ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY FORMS NEW COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A Greater London electrical conference was held at Carlton Hall, Westminster, for the purpose of setting up a Greater London area district council, under the National Joint Industrial Council of the electrical industry. Representatives were present from the company and municipal electricity undertakings in the area, as well as delegates of the different unions in the industry.

The chairman, C. P. Sparks, a past president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, explained that the district council would take the place of a joint committee that had been in existence for 18 months in the electrical industry in London, and which had done very good work. It would secure joint action between employers and workpeople for safeguarding the industry, and for the general improvement of conditions in the trade, with a view to the best interests of all employers and workers engaged therein. There would be an equal number of representatives of labor and of the employers. They would have had a very difficult time in the industry, he said, if it had not been for the action of four unions on the one side, and a number of employers on the other, in forming a joint committee. But for that there might have been serious deadlocks, inflicting great injury on the trade of the country.

### ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT INVENTION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Visitors to the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, W., recently, were most interested in a demonstration of the new "artificial daylight," invented by George Sheringham, the artist and designer. The apparatus is extremely simple, and consists of a high power electric light bulb, fitted with a cup-shaped opaque reflector, the inside of which is painted a silver-gray color and throws the light against a screen shaped like a parasol. The screen is lined with small patches of colors, arranged according to formulae worked out by Mr. Sheringham. The light thrown down from the screen shows colors almost as well as full daylight, and much better than any other arrangement of artificial lighting. The contrast between pictures in the galleries shown under Mr. Sheringham's device, and those under the ordinary electric light, was very striking.

Mr. Phillips, one of the proprietors of the galleries, expressed the opinion that the possibilities of the Sheringham invention could hardly be gauged. "It will revolutionize the lighting of the stage," he declared, "and will be of enormous commercial use, particularly in the case of silk mercers and drapers where the delicate colors are not easily distinguishable under ordinary artificial light."

### Illicit Trade to Be Checked

The remarkable feature about the debate in the Assembly—the Lower House—was that the bill, although introduced largely for the moral benefit of returned soldiers, was opposed by the president of the Returned Soldiers Association, Captain Blackburn,

## PLANS FOR A DRY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Government Has Passed a Bill Which Prohibits Licenses in Irrigation Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Although the South Australian Government is opposed to prohibition, and even to a referendum of the people on the question, it has just passed a bill through the Legislature for the purpose of making all the irrigation settlements dry.

There is considerable development going on along the banks of the Murray River and, as the locking scheme advances, progress will be accelerated. The government is spending millions of pounds in reclamation and in the establishment of farms and industries, apart from large sums on machinery. Populations are beginning to be attracted to these irrigation colonies and, looking ahead, the authorities see the danger of having hotels there. So, they have decided to block any licenses being issued for five years at least. At the end of that period the residents are to decide by a local option poll whether they shall have a hotel or not.

### Important Prohibition Victory

In the meantime the passing of the bill by large majorities in both the upper and lower houses is regarded as an important prohibition victory, coming as it does in the midst of an active and sustained agitation for making the whole of Australia dry.

Many of the new settlers on the banks of the Murray will be returned soldiers. The government has training farms there to equip them for agricultural pursuits and, while they are learning the art of beating swords into plowshares, blocks are being prepared for them on easy financial terms. It was largely in the interests of the returned men that the government introduced the prohibition clause.

Already there have been alarming evidences of the serious moral and economic effects of excessive drinking. In the absence of a hotel on one of these large irrigation settlements the soldiers have been introducing the liquor surreptitiously. Men have been found drunk in their gangs, and the progress of clearing work has been seriously retarded by the loose discipline.

A statement which rather startled some of the legislators was made by ministers of the Crown in commanding the bill to their sympathetic consideration. They asserted, on the authority of a big contractor, that if a license for the sale of liquor were granted, the cost of clearing would be increased by at least 10s. an acre, owing to the lowered efficiency of the men. The Minister for Irrigation visited some of the irrigation areas and he was so convinced regarding the inability of many of the men to do a fair day's work that he induced his colleagues of the Cabinet to introduce a bill without delay.

### Semi-fitted bodices, accentuated hip lines, short sleeves

The remarkable feature about the debate in the Assembly—the Lower House—was that the bill, although introduced largely for the moral benefit of returned soldiers, was opposed by the president of the Returned Soldiers Association, Captain Blackburn,

V. C. His argument was in effect that the men would get the drink by fair means or by foul means and that it was better that the trade should be controlled.

The Minister replied that the government could, and would, deal with illicit trading. "Honorable members," he said, "have come in contact with returned soldiers and they must know that it is easy to tempt a man when the hotel is there, but it is not so easy in which the liquor has to be obtained in an illicit manner."

### Unanimity Shown

It was proposed to the government that the people at present on the irrigation settlements should have the opportunity to decide for themselves by a poll whether licenses for hotels were to be granted. The Premier, however, resisted the proposal because he said those there now would decide the position for all time, and most of them were not likely to be permanent settlers. All sorts of efforts were made to defeat the object of the bill, but the government—an anti-prohibition, anti-referendum government—carried prohibition. The unanimity with which the measure was supported was significant.

The leader of one party said: "I am not going to delay the passing of this bill a single moment longer than necessary. . . . It is a marvel that it was not brought down and agreed to long ago. . . . I trust no hindrance to its becoming law will take place."

Another prominent legislator commented: "This is one of the most useful and beneficial measures we have had before us for a long time. . . . It is well to have an industrious and sober community."

The whole reception of the bill was highly significant in view of the persistent movement toward prohibition. The temperance people are using it as a "jumping off" place for future action. The comments in the public press show that they are not likely to be long in jumping off.

### CHARGES OF FOOD PROFITEERING DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—George H. Roberts, M. P., Food Controller, has sent the following reply to a member of Parliament, who had written complaining of "the enormous profits" made by the Ministry of Food out of the necessities of life, such as imported meat: "As regards the allegation that the Ministry of Food is profiteering in imported meat and butter, I should like to take this opportunity of rebutting an unfounded charge. Taking meat first, the figures quoted by Sir Thomas Mackenzie relate only to the price of the meat at the time it enters the refrigerating works in New Zealand. To this price has to be added the cost of freight charges, insurance, interest on advances to the vendor, storage in New

Zealand until shipment, storage in this country, distribution charges and railage. The net result is that Australasian meat is being sold by the Ministry of Food today as nearly as possible at its actual cost to the Ministry. As regards butter, there is no profiteering by the Ministry of Food. Our aim in financing butter purchases is to secure butter from all sources at the lowest possible price. We sell butter to the consumer through the equitable rationing system, at a price which only allows us a margin for contingencies. That margin is much smaller than trade firms would claim. Butter is being sold in this country today, at a price far below the price in any country on the continent of Europe, and 5d. per pound cheaper than the retail price in the United States."

**NOVA SCOTIA SHOWS COAL OUTPUT DECLINE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Coal production in Nova Scotia during 1919 totaled approximately 5,085,000 tons, a decline of about 146,000 tons from the production for 1918 and a decline of 30 per cent from the production in 1913, the last year before the outbreak of the war. Seventy-five per cent of the total production in 1919 came from the collieries of Cape Breton as compared with 77 per cent in 1918 and 81½ per cent in 1913. The drop in output last year is attributed by experts to several factors. One was the shortage of labor. Another was the lowered efficiency of the working force as a result of enlistments and the wastage of war, large numbers of the younger miners who would naturally have become more efficient from year to year having left the collieries to go overseas. Decreased working hours and increasing physical difficulties of mining in some collieries, also tended to reduce the output during 1919. Reduction in output is also attributed by F. W. Gray, M. I. M. E., an authority upon Nova Scotian coal mines and mining, to the fact that since 1912 there has been no extensive expenditure upon the development of new collieries, and the capacity of the mines for output has been thereby lessened.

Though 1919, as a whole, saw a further decline in coal production in the Province, it is an encouraging fact that in the closing month of the year there were indications of a change for the better. An official statement by Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation which controls the Dominion Coal Company, shows that in December the output from the Dominion Company's collieries was 40,000 tons greater than the output in December, 1918, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. Moreover, the outlook is, President Workman stated, that there will be a greater increase in January, 1920.

A semi-official estimate puts the value of Nova Scotia's 1919 total products at \$192,197,300. Manufacture has been thereby lessened.

In 1907 the force was disbanded and its members dispersed all over the world, but an Old Comrades Association was formed, with branches in London and in South Africa. Every year until 1914 a reunion dinner was held by the London branch, which was always presided over by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and was attended by large numbers of old South African Constabulary officers and men living in England and by others from the dominions.

On the outbreak of the great war, Sir Robert offered to raise, and to command on active service, a battalion of old South African Constabulary men; Lord Kitchener, however, declined the offer on the ground that men of the type predominating in that force would do more valuable work dispersed throughout the army, where they would spread among the recruits the spirit for which they were famed. This decision led to still further dispersal of the corps' old members, practically all of whom at once volunteered for active service, with the result that, when, after five years, the annual dinner was resumed in 1919, the muster numbered less than 30. Sir Robert, therefore, decided to call upon every Boy Scout in the Empire, to do him a personal "good turn" by seeking out former members of the South African Constabulary, and sending names and addresses to the home secretary of the association.

## SCOUTS ORGANIZATION HAS EMPIRE QUEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, is setting the Boy Scouts throughout the Empire a task, which may well prove a "good turn" to many of his former comrades, in the form of a quest, in search of former members of the South African Constabulary. Sir Robert was Inspector-General of the force, the members of which were nearly all former soldiers who had fought in the Boer War, many under his own command in Mafeking.

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tures, ships, and freight, account for \$56,200,000 of this total, with farm products standing second in the list at \$51,934,000. The value of the provincial output of coal is put at \$25,000,000, while the products of the steel plants, including coke and by-products of coke as well as iron and steel, had a value of approximately the same amount. Fishery products were worth \$14,250,000 and lumber products about \$17,000,000.

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Announcement was recently made by Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier, that Parliament would meet on February 26.

The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who is at present the guest of Admiral Jellicoe on board the battle cruiser New Zealand, will not be present during the whole of the session. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will make his first appearance in the House of Commons as leader of the Liberal Party, for while he took his seat in the declining days of the last session Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the house leader continued to fill the duties of leader of the party.

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CHICAGO

### Certain Smart New House Dresses

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### Each House Dress Has An Individually Designed Air

Materials were selected not only for their own attractiveness, but for their suitability to certain styles. Every detail of workmanship was exactly specified. And many a novel and unusual style touch is introduced.

So these house dresses are at once smart and practical. Fulfilling their purpose very definitely.

### At \$5.95 House Dresses of Striped Ginghams

A wide band at the skirt is of the stripes turned about. And where it is joined to the top of the skirt a fold is cleverly inserted. The tailored simplicity of this house dress is certain to make universal appeal. Sketched at the left.

### At \$7.75 House Dresses of Checkered Ginghams

The skirt has tucks turned about and edged with Vandyked braid. The blouse has a tailored panel similarly edged. These house dresses may be had in black-and-white, blue-and-white, and pink-and-white checks. Sketched at the right.

From \$2.95 to \$8.95 Are January Sale House Dresses Each Unusual in Style and Most Unusual in Value

Third Floor, North

### Sweater Coats of Fiber Silk or Wool

Both Indispensable in a Southern Outfit

The secret of a smart and varied wardrobe often is no more than a plentiful supply of these charming new sweater coats.

New in Weave—New in Color—With Details Cleverly Expressed

Surely, women never had wider latitude to exercise individual preferences in the matter of sweater coats than there is afforded them in these assortments.

## MUSIC

The Opera "Mme. Chrysanthème"  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

"Madame Chrysanthème," lyric comedy in four acts by André Messager, produced for the first time in America, January 19, 1920, by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, Chicago. The cast: Pierre, ensign.....Charles Fontaine Yves, a sailor.....Hector Dufranne Mr. Kangourou.....Edmond Warney Madame Chrysanthème.....Tamaki Miura Madame Prune.....Miss Elizabeth Oryszak; Pierrot.....Brother Pollis The Lookout.....José Mojica Incidental dancers by Serge Oukrainsky, assisted by Mlle. Ledowa and Corps de ballet. Conductor Louis Hasselmans.

CHICAGO, Illinois—André Messager is better known to the theater-going public as the creator of light operas than as the instigator of those earnest compositions wherein are enshrined all manner of perturbing emotions. On Monday evening, January 19, the Chicago Opera Association presented to its patrons one of Messager's more ambitious offerings of art.

"Madame Chrysanthème" was a novelty to America but it was not a new work. The opera—or "lyric comedy" as the composer will have it—was produced in Paris as long ago as 1893 and was regarded at that time as of more ordinary interest and charm. That Messager's score would have been revived if it had not been a matter of some difficulty to discover a Japanese opera for Miss Tamaki Miura may well be doubted. "Madame Chrysanthème" has definite resemblances to "Madame Butterfly." It is probable, indeed, that if it had not been for Pierre Loti's poetic little tale the story of the hapless little Clo-Clo-San and the rascally Pinkerton never would have been set down, but that story and Mr. Belasco's theatrical handling of it are much more convincingly unfolded in "Madame Butterfly" than in the rather attenuated narrative that's contained in the libretto which, based on Pierre Loti's book, was given to Mr. Messager by his librettists, Hartman and Alexandre.

Putting it briefly, the underlying plot of "Madame Chrysanthème" concerns Pierre, an ensign of the French Navy, who falls in love with the Japanese geisha. As in "Madame Butterfly," there is a marriage broker in Messager's work and this functionary brings about a wedding between the geisha and the ensign. Later jealousy is evoked in the bosom of the latter because he believes that his friend, Yves, a sailor, admires and is admired

by the girl, and his annoyance is heightened by the circumstance that Chrysanthemum sings one of her geisha songs in public. Pierre is called back to his ship and all is over.

The score of "Madame Chrysanthème" contains much that is of delicacy and charm. To be sure, much of it has 1893 clearly imprinted on the pages, and the dramatic power is nonexistent because nothing in the text calls for such a thing.

Perhaps the most appealing feature of the revival were the imaginative pictures made by Herman Rosse, one of the instructors of the Art Institute of Chicago. As the Auditorium stage is vast, Mr. Rosse made a successful endeavor to fit his tableaux into a more intimate frame by constricting the dimensions of the frame itself.

The performance was not, perhaps,

as fluent as it will be after an interpretation or so. Mme. Miura sang the music of "Madame Chrysanthème" and sang it well, but she was not able to discover in her part the possibilities that abound in "Madame Butterfly" and that for reasons that are obvious enough.

Charles Fontaine was the Pierre of the cast, but the ensign is a colorless and backboned individual

and difficult to individualize. Yet Mr. Fontaine sang the music with charm and skill. Yves, the sailor, is merely a sketch and it was well drawn by Hector Dufranne.

The Music of Chicago  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The most recent novelty with the Chicago Opera Association has been Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," a one-act composition which served as a curtain-raiser for a production of "Pagliacci," in which Titta Ruffo made his reappearance here. The story of "L'Heure Espagnole," which concerns the adventures of the wife of an eighteenth century Spanish clockmaker in the land of romance—if romance it may be called—is not of the decorous description that generally is unfolded in American

opera houses. The performance, which was presented on January 5, did not evoke great enthusiasm from a gathering which, thanks to the popularity of Mr. Ruffo, packed the theater from floor to roof. The reserve of that gathering, as it was related to "L'Heure Espagnole," was due less to the frank qualities of the text and story of the work than to the unconventionality of Ravel's bizarre and very modern score. Sung in French, the plot of the opera probably did not penetrate the consciousness of the majority of the listeners, but those who had been lured to the Auditorium by the fluent melodiousness of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" must have been rather baffled by Ravel's strange harmonies and peculiar orchestral sounds. Yet in its way, and on its musical side, "L'Heure Espagnole" is a remarkable contribution to art. In its ironic humor, its descriptive instrumentation, the piece is one of extraordinary cleverness. In it Ravel has brought forward effects that not often have been heard before, if ever they have previously been heard at all. The scooping noises made by instruments of brass, the curious gliding effects made on the strings of violins, violas and violoncellos, the prevailing Spanish color—it will be remembered that Ravel is half a Spaniard—combined with unique harmonic novelty, caused the little piece to stand out as one of the most striking examples of twentieth century art. The performance, directed by Hasselmans, was admirable as to its vivacity and its humor. Miss Gall sang the part of the clockmaker's wife and the chief masculine roles were interpreted by Messrs. Maguenat, Warney, and Cotreau.

The remarkable enthusiasm which the voice and the singing of Titta Ruffo evoked when he appeared with the Chicago organization several seasons ago was demonstrated again at the performance of "Pagliacci." The Italian baritone sang the prologue with his old-time skill and power of tone, and his characterization of the clown was as striking, if as unpleasant, as it had been before. "Monna

Vanna" was given for the first time this season on January 6, with John O'Sullivan in the part of Prinzivalle and with the admirable Mary Garden in the title rôle. The latter artist made a new departure three days later by negotiating an Italian opera—Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re." In the part of Flora, Miss Garden accomplished one of the triumphs of her career. So notable a characterization of the heroine of Montemezzi's work never previously had been seen and heard here. The power with which the Scottish artist set forth her impersonation, the histrionic skill, the subtlety with which she imbued it, were admirable indeed. Not less fine was the singing of Edward Johnson in the music of Avito and that of Mr. Lazzari in the music of the old king. Mr. Galeffi was the Manfredi of the cast and an excellent one. Gina Marinuzzi conducted and brought forth from Montemezzi's inspired score a triumph of beauty. That popular, as distinguished from social, interest in the opera is abundant and sincere was made clear at the lower priced performance which the Chicago Opera Association presented on Saturday evening. On that occasion "Tosca," with Miss Raisa in the title rôle, was given, with Borowski's ballet pantomime, "Boudour," following it, and the Auditorium could not have held another listener.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra

presented to its patrons an attractive program at the concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, January 9-10. The chief work in the scheme of art was Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, a composition which once was much more hackneyed than it is in the present day of grace. Mr. Stock's beautiful reading of the symphony made it clear that Mendelssohn has not lost his power to charm. The other symphonic numbers were the overture to "Fidelio," with all respect to the genius of Beethoven, not a vital message of art, and the "Queste de Dieu" from d'Indy's "St. Christopher," which had been produced earlier in the season. Mrs. Sturkow-Ryder was the soloist and she brought forward two concertos for piano, respectively by Arensky and Rimsky-Korsakov. This artist set forth an attractive performance. Her style is feminine, which, after all, is nothing to its discredit, and her sense of poetry and her imaginativeness are keen.

The music in Arensky's composition is notable principally because it clearly had been written with the mantle of Frederic Chopin closely enveloping its creator. Rimsky-Korsakov's concerto does not hover within the magic circle of the Polish master, but it does homage to Liszt as to its design and method of piano composition and to the folk song of Russia as to its material.

An interesting recital of piano compositions was given by Rudolph

Reuter at Ziegfeld Theater, on January 6. Mr. Reuter is one of the younger artists whose reputation and whose ability grow larger year by year. On this occasion he set forth the most matured and masterly labors that so far he has vouchsafed to the public. He played the C major sonata by Beethoven with so much skill that a rather old-fashioned composition took on new life, and he delivered a brilliant performance of three intermezzi by Brahms and of some newer works by Griffes, MacDowell, Reger and others.

TEACHERS MAY FORM A UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A meeting to organize all the teachers of Nova Scotia in the Nova Scotia Teachers Union will be held at Truro. Steps are being taken to form temporary county and sub-county unions which will name delegates to attend the Truro meeting. The Teachers Union has been in existence for some time, but its membership has been small and its effectiveness slight. The failure in the past is attributed to the neglect to carry out the section of the constitution, providing for subordinate local unions, and public announcements as to future action indicate that a special effort is to be made to put an end to this neglect and establish "locals" in every section of the Province.

EAMONN DE VALERA  
NOT TO BE RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—William B. Smith, a member of the City Council, made an attack on Eamonn de Valera and on the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland at a recent meeting of the council, as a result of which a resolution that the council welcome Mr. de Valera when he comes to Worcester on February 6 was defeated by 13 to 8. Mr. de Valera is provisional President of the Sinn Fein "Irish Republic," which, as a result of the recent municipal elections, has elected a large number of local officers.

"It is beneath our dignity to recognize a man like de Valera," said Mr. Smith. "This city has no business as a city to recognize a country such as Ireland." He alleged a conspiracy on the part of Ireland with Germany and asserted that "the representatives of Ireland are out to kill law and order. When you recognize these representatives you are recognizing those who are not for law and order."

## CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—C. Frank Parkhurst yesterday sent to the General Assembly his resignation as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The resignation is to take effect on February 3.

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO  
Boys' shop, Second floor

## Boys' "Right Posture" suits reduced

Parents of those boys who have tested out by actual wear the superior excellencies of Right Posture clothes should be delighted with this chance to secure Right Posture suits for no more than merely ordinary clothing would cost.

"Right Posture" suits  
reduced to clear at

13.75 and 19.75

—the lowered prices practically certain to popularize Right Posture clothes with a broader circle of customers—particularly after parents have seen the suits stand up to all the severe tests that lusty boys impose on them.



These Right Posture suits  
are sharply distinguished  
from suits of other makes

by the Right Posture feature itself that continuously, almost imperceptibly, but quite effectively, reminds the boy to stand erect. Over and above this, Right Posture suits possess other virtues that set them apart from the usual run of clothes: taped and serge seams that will not rip; bar tacked pockets; added strength at points of wear; superior style; perfect fit; distinctive and durable fabric.

Remember, too, that you are  
saving on winter suits at the  
height of the winter season

—with two or three months of wear this season in prospect, and a good start on next season assured. Considering the popularity of Right Posture clothes at regular prices, this clearance is likely to attract customers in crowds—you will be well advised to "shop early," to get your pick of the values.

Second floor

The Galleries Announce  
New Paintings of  
Importance

Including Important Works  
by the Following Artists:

J. FRANCIS MURPHY  
GEORGE M. BRUESTLE  
BRUCE CRANE  
HENRY W. RANGER  
A. H. WYANT  
BALLARD WILLIAMS

AMAN JEAN  
JACOB MARIS  
DAUBIGNY  
VAN MARCKE  
PIETERS  
THAULOW

The attention of the picture-buying public is invited to the excellent facilities here for the display of paintings. Collections give expression to all the best in art, drawing on all reliable sources for representation. The wisdom of selecting important canvases from an establishment whose reliability is unquestioned is suggested.

Inquiries by mail will receive careful and prompt response

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT  
AND COMPANY  
CHICAGO

QUALITY CHINA • CRYSTAL

ANNUAL SALE  
10 to 50% Discount

EVERY article of merchandise, including Dinner Ware—  
No Exemption—is offered at a 10% reduction. Many  
articles with special discounts ranging from twenty to fifty  
per cent.

Sale Ends January 31st

Burley & Company  
Seven North Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

DISTINCTIVE DINNER SETS

CHICAGO  
Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes  
131 S. STATE STREET  
Men's Shoes Exclusively  
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORNE ST.  
Women's Shoes Exclusively  
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

WE ARE NOW SERVING

Dinner  
from Six to Eight-thirty  
Luncheon service as usual.

*Kuyler's*  
Restaurant  
20 South Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO

WILFORD C. GORDON, Mgr  
Formerly with A. Starr Best

GORDON'S  
(INC.)  
Importers  
Gowns — Suits  
Wraps  
SUITE 301, TOWER BUILDING  
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Established 1899  
Edgewater  
Laundry Company  
CLEANERS—DYERS  
LAUNDERERS  
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO  
We specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash  
Phone Edgewater 430

Shore Crest Restaurant  
One of the Handsomest North Shore  
Dining Rooms—Real Southern Cooking  
Wide Choice of Club Breakfasts,  
40c up  
Delicious Plate Luncheons, 75c  
Elaborate Evening Meals, \$1.25  
The SHORE CREST  
Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues  
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Rosenthal's  
31 South State Street  
Chicago  
Always up-to-date in stylish  
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses,  
Waists and Millinery

For over fifty-nine years the name  
STEBBINS  
has stood for quality in  
HARDWARE, TOOLS,  
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,  
CUTLERY, PAINTS, ETC.  
Complete Stocks—Prompt Service  
HARDWARE  
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.,  
15 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## HARVARD CLUB WINS TOURNEY

Defeat of Yale Club Insures the Metropolitan Squash Championship—Dana Is Absent

## INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS

	Class A	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	6	1	8	.857
Yale Club	5	2	7	.714
Princeton-Squash	4	3	3	.333
Columbia Club	0	6	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Association was decisively won by the Harvard Club players in the play-off of the tie with the Yale Club on the neutral courts of the Squash Club yesterday. On account of the unavoidable absence of Anderson Dana, the Harvard Club substituted Van S. Hyde, former national champion, in his place, while F. S. Satterfield replaced P. M. Morrison. This gave the Harvard Club three national squash champions as representatives.

The first match of the afternoon brought Hyde against A. L. Corey, and proved to be an easy victory for the Harvard Club man. Hyde was making his first appearance of the season, but showed such overwhelming skill of attack that the absence of Dana was not felt. Corey was playing his very best, but Hyde disposed of him with ease.

On the adjoining court, meantime, H. W. Carhart was disposing of the other substitute without much trouble. Then the two leading players, J. W. Appel Jr., present champion, and A. J. Cordiner, who won the recent handicap tournament from 10 others, started their match. Appel soon showed his greater skill; whenever points were needed, a slight increase of speed or activity followed so that Cordiner could not gain any great lead, and as soon as he showed signs of closing the gap Appel would run off a placement. Then R. G. Coburn on the adjoining court was simply overwhelming his younger opponent, C. J. MacGuire, and E. S. Winston, the Harvard Club's third champion, finished the day with an easy victory. The summary:

J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordiner, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-7.

F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated A. L. Corey, Yale Club, 15-6.

E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated L. W. Cordiner, Club, 15-10, 15-11.

F. S. Satterfield, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Satterfield, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-11.

R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-1.

## BRUSSEL TAKES BILLIARD TITLE

Wins Playoff From L. A. Servatius in the United States Class C Championship Tournament

## CLASS C AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD STANDING

	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
S. M. Brusel	5	2	26	.714
L. A. Servatius	4	3	26	.571
F. W. Boyd	3	3	34	.500
J. R. Langdon	3	3	31	.600
J. A. Neustadt	3	3	30	.500
J. R. Johans	3	3	25	.400
C. J. Steinbiger	1	5	23	.200

NEW YORK, New York—S. M. Brusel is the new United States national amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard champion following his victory over L. A. Servatius in the playoff of their first-place tie in the standing at Brooklyn Monday night, 150 to 115. Brusel now holds two championship titles as he had previously won the metropolitan district championship.

The match did not develop any very high-grade playing on the part of either contestant. It required 47 innings for Brusel to run out his string which gave him an average of only 2 9-47, while Servatius averaged only 2 23-46. Both of these averages were far behind their best in the tournament.

Servatius started out well and at one time had a good lead as the result of runs of 15 and 12. He held the lead until the thirty-fifth frame when Brusel scored the score with a fine run of 15. On his next trip to the table Brusel accumulated a run of 26, tying his best previous high run of the tournament, and from then on the issue never appeared to be in doubt. Servatius' best run was one of 15. The match was over.

## COACH HUNT RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—C. J. Hunt, football coach at the University of Washington for the past two years, has tendered his resignation to the board of control. The resignation was accepted, but as yet no successor has been named. It is unofficially announced that Coach Hunt will be employed by Carlton College at Northfield, Minnesota.

## EDWARD WALSH TO BE PILOT

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—An announcement was made yesterday that Edward Walsh, one-time star pitcher of the Chicago Americans League Club, has signed a contract to manage the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern League. For several months Walsh has been engaged as deputy sheriff to await the approval of the board of governors before deciding on the matter of the proposed structure.

Potential changes in the tennis rules, including the system of handicapping, scoring and foot-fault, are the subject of a resolution to be presented to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting next month. On the whole, the Longwood members are opposed to the amendments.

The executives of the club as re-

## TENNIS IS POSTPONED

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday)—After A. R. F. Kingscote of the British Isles and G. L. Patterson of Australasia had each won a game in the first set of the singles contest in the tennis tournament for the Davis international cup here today, rain fell so heavily that the match was postponed until tomorrow.

## IOWA DEFEATS WISCONSIN FIVE

After Leading at the End of the First Half Badgers Play Poor Basketball Game in Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—In as poor a game of basketball as Wisconsin has seen in years, the University of Wisconsin five went down to defeat before the University of Iowa, 20 to 21. There were no evidences of good playing on either side. From a lead of 17 to 6 at the end of the first half, the Badgers dropped in their scoring and were able to cage only one basket and a free throw during the second period. They evidently did not exert themselves to penetrate Iowa guards, who tightened up after they had got their bearings.

Capt. H. C. Knapp '20, forward on the Wisconsin team, was the only man who showed consistent playing, and it was through him that his team scored nine of their points. Frank Shimk '22, forward on the Iowa team, scored 11 points for them and showed up as the best man on the team. The summary:

JOHN WISCONSIN	WISCONSIN
Shimk, If., ...	rg. Sundt, Taylor
Finlaysen, rf., ...	rg. Weston, Fugner
Worth, c., ...	c. Fanning, McIntosh
Nicolaus, lg., ...	rf. Knapp
Kaufmann, rg., ...	rg. Zulfer
Sundt, University of Iowa, 21, University of Wisconsin, 20, goals from field	Shimk, If., ...
Knapp, If., ...	rg. Sundt, Taylor
Knapp, F., ...	rg. Fanning, McIntosh
Worth, c., ...	c. Fanning, McIntosh
Knapp, lg., ...	rf. Knapp
Kaufmann, rg., ...	rg. Zulfer
Sundt, University of Iowa, 21, University of Wisconsin, 20, goals from field	Shimk, If., ...
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Knapp, F., ...	rg. Fanning, McIntosh
Worth, c., ...	c. Fanning, McIntosh
Knapp, lg., ...	rf. Knapp
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD BUSINESS  
IN SHOE MARKET

Arrangements Having Been  
Made to Overcome Exchange  
Difficulty, Foreign Buyers Are  
Becoming a Prominent Factor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — For the  
week ended January 17 the Boston  
shoe market was extremely active.  
Although the delegates to the National  
Shoe Retailers Convention numbered  
thousands, they were not noticeable in  
the salesrooms.

The wholesale buyers from the  
west and South were well represented  
and they were busy. Their interest in  
the present and future was strongly  
featured by the fact that contracting  
for next season's needs was quite com-  
mon. So extensive was this that the  
leading manufacturers are well or-  
dered up, and in many instances com-  
pletely. Furthermore, such action is  
significant that buyers have confidence  
in the market, and the slow deliveries  
in the past are another influence to  
buy.

The strength of the market is shown  
by the slight effect the cutting of  
prices in men's medium fine grades  
had upon the buyers. A survey of the  
shoe and leather trades failed to show  
any tangible reason why buyers should  
anticipate a slump in values. Heavy  
upper leather has been quoted at less  
than last summer's prices, particularly  
in the lower grades. The con-  
cessions admitted in calf and kid stock  
were confined to lower qualities.

## Packer Hide Market

Activity prevails in the packer hide  
market, buying is brisk, and the  
bookings show it to be very broad,  
embracing all grades. Sales for the  
week ended January 10 aggregated  
nearly 200,000 hides, at prices  
averaging 1 cent over figures of the  
previous week, which occasioned some  
surprise among those buyers who have  
been hanging back for the slump in  
prices so long expected.

In the list of sales are recorded five  
different lots of January hides, which  
shows the well-sold-up condition of  
hides pulled off prior to 1920. The  
opinion is, among prominent tanners,  
that the late spurt of buying will be  
followed by a month of dull business.  
There are others, however, who believe  
that a fair trade will now go on with-  
out a break.

Foreign agents are making inquiries  
and considerable buying of leather  
also is reported. With no let-up in the  
domestic demand, a drop in hide  
prices seems unlikely. Future values  
will depend largely upon the foreign  
demand for leather. Until recently the  
rate of exchange greatly restricted  
trading, but arrangements have now  
been made whereby deals can be  
financed and this makes it possible to  
buy conservatively. The prospects of  
cheaper hides are not as promising as  
one month ago, so the best shoe buyers  
should expect a steady market.

## Leather Markets

Leather prices are strong, as the  
result of foreign buying. There is  
also activity in the domestic demand.  
This condition is not so marked in  
sole leather as it is in upper leather,  
although quotations are firm in all  
of the three tanneries.

\* Calfskin tanners report a good de-  
mand from abroad and home buyers  
are also active. The call centers  
around the better grades, at prices  
ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Some  
domestic buyers are interested in the  
cheaper grades, but the bulk of the  
trading is for good leather.

Side upper leather is moving well.  
The late drop is being recovered as  
a result of free buying in the domestic  
market and a week of liberal foreign  
business.

Glazed kid dealers are unable to  
cope with the demand. Prices are  
extremely firm, though the spread of  
quotations has increased. It is in  
the better grades that tanners are  
hard pressed in filling their orders.  
The expense of raw skins is excessive  
and the quality is often disappointing.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile  
paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.62%;  
commercial 60-day bills on banks  
3.62%; commercial 60-day bills 3.62%;  
demand 3.66; cables 3.66%. Franks de-  
mand 11.75, cables 11.73. Guidera de-  
mand 37.80, cables 37.95. Lire demand  
13.54, cables 13.52. Marks demand  
1.58, cables 1.60. Government bonds  
heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time  
loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and  
six months 7%. Call money easy, high  
7, low 6, ruling rate 7, closing bid 6,  
offered at 7, last loan 6, bank accept-  
ances 4%.

## ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED

NEW YORK, New York—The issue  
of \$25,000,000 Belgian one and five-  
year notes was doubly subscribed. It  
was stated in banking circles. Sub-  
scribers favored the five-year issue at  
the rate of three to one indicating that  
many were attracted by the exchange  
feature of the offering.

## CANADIAN TRADE INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canada's total  
trade for December, 1919, was \$232,-  
234,749, compared with \$183,979,787 in  
the corresponding month of 1918. For  
the nine months ending December, 1919, the total was \$1,707,597,399, com-  
pared with \$1,676,616,825 for the cor-  
responding period in 1918.

## ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chi-  
cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad  
gross earnings for 1919 were approxi-  
mately \$115,448,000, establishing a  
new high record, and exceeding those  
of 1918, by \$11,158,000, or 10.7 per cent

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	53	53½	53	53½
Am Car & Fdry	137½	138	137	138
Am Inter Corp	108	109½	108	109½
Am Loco	97½	98	97½	97½
Am Linseed	81	85	81	85
Am Susters	138	137½	135	137
Am T & T	98	98	97½	98
Am Woolen	149½	151½	148½	150
Anaconda	61½	61½	61½	62½
Atchison	84	84	84	84
At Gulf W. I.	159½	160	159½	160
B & W	76	75	74	74
Bald Loco	112	113½	111	112
Beth Steel	94	95	94	95
Beth Pac	129½	129½	129	129½
Can Leather	93½	93½	93	93½
Chandler	124½	127	124	126
C. M. & St P	38½	36½	36	38½
Chino	38½	38½	38½	38½
Corn Prods	82½	82	82	82
Cuban Steel	51½	52½	50½	52½
Cuba Cane	84	85½	84	85½
Famous Players	214	208	207	208
Gen Motors	200	208	209	208½
Goodrich	80	81½	79½	80½
Int Paper	82½	83	82½	82½
Intromation	56½	56½	56	56½
Kennecott	30½	30½	30½	30½
Marine	96	97½	96	97½
Max Motor	21½	21½	21½	21½
Midvale	49½	49½	49½	49½
Mo Pacific	25½	25½	25	25½
N Y Central	68½	68½	68	68½
N Y N H & H	26½	26½	26	26½
No Pacific	78½	78½	78	78½
Pan-Am Pet	91½	92	91½	92
Pan-Am Pet B	87	87	87	87
Penn	42	42	42	42
Pierres-Arrow	68½	69½	67½	69½
Punta Alegra	88	92	88	92
Reading	75½	76½	75½	76
Rep I & Steel	108	108½	108½	108½
Rheo Dutch N Y	106½	108½	105½	106½
Simcral	42½	43½	42½	43½
So Pacific	100½	100½	100	100½
Stearns	202	204	202	204
Texas Co.	37½	38½	37½	38½
Texas & Pacific	26½	27	26	27
Trans Oil	26½	27	26	27
Union Pac	121½	122½	121½	122½
U S Realty	52½	54½	52½	53½
U S Rubber	124½	126½	123½	126
U S Steel	105	106	104½	105½
Utah Copper	75½	76½	75½	76½
Westinghouse	52½	52½	52½	52½
Willys-Overland	29½	29½	28½	29½
Worthington Pump	91	92	91	91½
Total sales	490,700	shares.		

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	99.00	99.00	98.80	98.90
Lib 1st 4s	92.30	92.30	92.00	92.00
Lib 2d 4s	90.70	90.80	90.70	90.72
Lib 1st 4½s	92.50	92.60	92.20	92.60
Lib 2d 4½s	91.20	91.30	91.15	91.24
Lib 1st 5s	91.20	91.30	91.15	91.24
Lib 2d 5s	91.20	91.30	91.15	91.24
Lib 1st 6s	91.20	91.40	91.20	91.20
Victory 4½s	93.50	93.50	92.80	93.42
Victory 3½s	98.48	98.48	98.42	98.44

\*Ex-dividend.

LIMITED DEALING  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Dealing in se-  
curities on the stock exchange were re-  
stricted yesterday because of the  
opening of the subscription lists for  
the new 5% per cent exchequer bonds.  
The gilt-edged section was hard. The  
oil group was buoyant. Shell Trans-  
port was 12 3-32, Mexican Eagle 12%.

Home rails were mixed, with tend-  
ency to wait announcements regarding  
the half-yearly dividends. Strength  
was noted in some industrials and  
that department was lively. Mines were  
dull. The tone of Russians and  
Egyptians was good.

Consols 5½, British 5s, 1927-49,  
9½%, British 4½s, 83½, Grand Trunk  
8, De Beers 31½, Rand Mines 3%.

## BOSTON STOCKS

## Yesterday's Closing Prices

Adv. Dde

	Adv.	Dde
Yesterday's Market		
Am Tel	.98	
A. A. Ch. com	+\$018	1½
Am Wool com	+\$10	
Am Zinc	+\$18½	
Am Zinc pfld	+\$10	
Arizona Com	14	
Booth Welsh	13½	
Brown Elevated	64	
Boston & Maine	23½	1
Butte & Sup	+\$27	
Cal & Arizona	64	2
Cal & Heels	355	10
Copper Range	46½	12
East Daily	13½	1
East Bldg	14½	2
East Mass	24	
Fairbanks	78½	
Granby	51½	
Gorton-Pew	25½	
Gray & Davis	43½	
Greene-Can	36	
I. Creek com	44	
Isle Royale	35½	1½
Lead-Copper	72½	1½
Mass Gas	6	
Mass Elec com	12½	
Mercy Elec pfld	8½	
May-Old Colony	23½	
Miami	68	
Mohawk	47½	
Mulling Body	26½	
N. Y. H. & H.	26½	
North Bldg	16½	
Oil Distrib	1</td	

## IN THE LIBRARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The story of the wagon-routes of the County Library at Hagerstown, Maryland, was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by Miss Mary Titcomb, the librarian, who established the first route. Wagons are no longer used in carrying the books from the library to the country people, but an automobile has been fitted up to make the trips, covering 30 different routes. Hagerstown is situated in a community in the South where the county is the unit of government, all government being administered through the county.

The County Library opened its doors in 1901 and was the first in the United States. Hagerstown is the county seat, with 30,000 inhabitants, and the county itself has about 50,000 inhabitants. It was a simple matter to organize the city, as far as the library was concerned, but the question that arose was how to reach the country people. There was no rural mail and the rural population felt that the library was of no use to them. The problem was to make it of use.

The first plan was to form deposit stations where 50 books would be sent to the corner stores, or post offices, or any public place where a person would act as custodian. Whenever possible, books were delivered by express. But there was no way to reach about 25 stations that were off the stage and trolley lines. The librarian then began to devise a plan to reach these out-of-the-way points. The first year, the janitor of the library went out in a wagon and made deliveries of books to stores and stations not reached by express, stage, or trolley. Then the question arose, while making these deliveries, whether it would not be well to make some deliveries to homes. A wagon was especially fitted out for this purpose with shelves on each side, with a capacity of about 300 volumes. Routes were laid out for house-to-house delivery. The first routes were laid out off the turnpike on the dirt roads back in the hills in the isolated portions, the inhabitants of which, many of them, do not come to town more than once in six or eight months. The library wagon would drive into the yard at these country homes, and the whole family would come out and select books, as many as they wanted. These books were kept until the next trip of the wagon. Efforts were made to get around each route three times a year. In the meantime they borrowed back and forth, and formed a sort of circulating library. The horse-drawn wagon was used three or four years.

Then a harvester truck was fitted up on the same plan as the library wagon and this was used superseded by a limousine truck. A woman, well acquainted with library work, was sent along with the automobile library, it having been found that it was not well to offer books to those who had not been accustomed to selecting them without some one to help in the choice. Three or four women took turns in making the trips and in this way formed acquaintanceships with the country people.

The books carried on these trips were those of the average city library. The librarian in the city thinks she does well if the library circulates 70 per cent fiction, but in the country on these routes the per cent of fiction is often 60, and sometimes as low as 50 per cent.

The country patrons are reading good literature and show a desire for books of travel and history, and those dealing with agriculture, and they have a greater liking than the city patrons for poetry. Comparing the city and country, Miss Titcomb thinks the country people in Maryland read the better books. The number of books circulated has shown a steady increase since the county routes were established. Last year the wagon delivery was the largest since the routes were established.

The Henry E. Legier Branch Library, the first regional branch of the Chicago Public Library, which is intended to link the name of Legier in perpetuity with the library work of the city, is to be housed in a fine, fully equipped building, which has rapidly progressed since its corner stone was laid on the last Memorial Day. The staff organization is being carefully planned, some book purchases are already made, and it is hoped that the library will be in operation at least by the middle of the year.

The Flower Memorial Library of Watertown, New York, in a city of 25,000 people, circulated last year 92,403 volumes. The library, which is the gift of Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, daughter of Gov. R. P. Flower, contains pictures, marbles, and bronzes, and an exceptionally large collection of music. The building is of white marble.

Industrial problems, chiefly American, is the subject covered in the latest Brief Reading List issued by the Boston Public Library, consisting of over 200 selected references to books and magazines. Titles are grouped under the headings: Collective bargaining and trade agreements, strikes and lockouts, boycotts and blacklists, injunctions in labor disputes, arbitration, open and closed shop, Labor representation in industry, each with a fairly extensive bibliography. All the books and magazines listed are in the library for circulation, or reference.

A new series of publications by the Library Employees' Union presents as a first number, a study help on "Industrial Democracy," which includes literature discussing the ideals of industrial democracy from the political standpoint. The foreword states that the publications committee, while admitting the partial nature of the contribution, believes with Dr. Johnson that "Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome."

Industrial democracy is defined in the

foreword as a "mutually recognized relation of joint responsibility in industry on the part of work take and work giver." The study includes arguments for and against representation of the worker in industry, as in shop or works committees, joint boards, industrial councils and parliaments, greater development of trades unions, and like matters. Industrial democracy in its economic expression, it is pointed out, may be taken to include profit-sharing, cooperation, and collective bargaining. The committee adds that it has not tried to evaluate each of the books mentioned, but rather the author's critique of industrial democracy.

## EDUCATION AS DEMOCRACY'S TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"All the world must come to understand that education is the one great vital thing in which democracy must place its trust today," said Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Minnesota, who is going to the University of Michigan as its new president, at the annual convention of the Utah Educational Association here. His subject was, "What Must the Schools Do?"

"Before the war America believed in education, but today America has a passion for education," continued Dr. Burton. "It has suddenly dawned upon a great many people that it is their job to see that the schools, the colleges, and the universities do what they ought to do. One of the things that we must do is to make the people of America realize that the public schools and colleges stand for the fundamental advancement of our civilization. One of the things the school must do is to make it perfectly clear to the people as a whole that the schools stand, not for the interest of any group or party or region, but for the welfare of the people as a whole. The schools must place a new, emphatic demand upon the old requirement of accuracy. We have been superficial and have not done the job with the thoroughness and completeness of the scholar."

The war has done some remarkable things. We have a generation of young people who are more mature, more serious than ever before. A new sense of obligation runs all through the nation, and it is our task now to seize this thing and make it a part of the work we are doing in the public school system.

"I do not see how a teacher lives on what he or she gets. A teacher must have enough money so as not to be the ridicule of the community, and to be able to enjoy some of those things which make for the civilization of real life."

"Our public schools must be training schools in integrity. The war destroyed confidence everywhere. It has made people suspicious of education. We have got to send out a generation of boys and girls so trained that instinctively they will oppose every false and unworthy organization and movement, and instinctively lend their applause and support to the things which ought to win approval in America."

## SOLDIERS IN CANADA TO SUPPORT LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—By an overwhelming majority, the Nova Scotia members of the Great War Veterans Association have voted in favor of amending the association's constitution, so as to permit the organization to participate in politics.

This does not mean, however, according to the statement by Maj. J. Welsford McDonald, of the provincial command, that the veterans favor the establishment of a "Soldiers Party," and the placing of soldier candidates in all the constituencies, but simply that the vote called for a constitutional change which would permit the association, as a body, to give its support to a particular candidate.

The executive of the provincial command is also declaring itself as believing that the association should support organized Labor, so long as the Labor effort follows constitutional lines. The dominion command will be urged to adopt this policy for the association throughout Canada. Maj. J. W. Maddin, past president of the provincial command, and a member of the Nova Scotia Bar, in discussing at a public meeting the proposed alliance between Labor and the returned soldiers, expressed the opinion that it would be useful in restraining the spread of Bolshevik tendencies, and make for a reestablishment of normal conditions throughout the Dominion.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, January 19, 1920.  
THE first issue of *The Dial* as a literary monthly does not excite me. But we will pause before giving a final verdict. An editor needs half a dozen numbers before his pages can be judged. Meanwhile, a few comments. A new poet is introduced, E. E. Cummings, who is also an illustrator inclined to burlesque. Four full-page specimens are given. The note of Mr. Cummings' poems is the intentional havoc he plays with capitals and punctuation. I prefer the old way. A glimpse is given of Mr. Boardman Robinson, a caricature of him, and a drawing by him. Why could not the editor have given us reproductions of the series of extraordinary drawings Mr. Robinson showed recently at Knoedlers, with some account of this remarkable artist? That would have given the first number distinction.

I AM rather amused to find toward the end of *The Dial* two articles in praise of Mr. J. C. Squire, the editor of the new *London Mercury*, and for some years *Solomon* of *The New Statesman*. He is described in one of the articles as "the most versatile and the most influential man of letters in England." Which is nonsense. I am amused because Mr. Squire is the new poet of English letters. Everything he does is right. For long E. V. Lucas has held that position. It looks now as if J. C. S. is about to dethrone E. V. L. I should have been more impressed by Mr. Edward Shanks' review of Mr. Squire's Poems had Mr. Shanks not been associated with *The London Mercury*. But I would rather see poets praised by their friends than not praised at all.

ON THE subject of magazines I am always much interested in seeing which books *The Atlantic Monthly* selects for review. I am told that this list is chosen with extreme care. Here is the January selection: "Portraits of American Women." By Gamaliel Bradford. "Mr. Punch's History of the Great War." "Jürgen." By J. B. Cabell. "Russia in 1919." By Arthur Ransome. "The Russian Pendulum." By Arthur Bullard. "The Tunnel." By Dorothy Richardson.

I HAVE read Miss Richardson's four curious books. She is an original. Her books are not novels. They are studies of herself in the form of fiction. They have been well described as novels without a novelist. Indeed, in fiction the forms are becoming as various as in poetry. I remember that Arnold Bennett, after seeing the post impressionist pictures in London, remarked in good faith that so impressed was he by the method of these pictures that he might have to readjust his methods of writing fiction. These new methods are not for all readers. One was recommended to me the other day. I could not get through it. Another book that was strongly recommended to me I found intensely interesting. It is a book to keep because it puts the colored problem in a way that is clear, fair, and true and sad. The author is Paul Kester, the title "His Own Country." It is not a new book. This mouth to mouth advertising of books is very interesting. During the past week I have listened to glowing accounts of W. H. Hudson's "Far Away and Long Ago" and "My Antonia" by Willa Cather. I never hear anybody speak of "The Tin Soldier" by Temple Bailey, now in its sixtieth thousand. Perhaps it is because I do not move in that circle.

AN INTERESTING interview in *The New York Times* with Mr. Edward P. Dutton, the dean of American publishers, some facts are given about "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." The author sold it to Messrs. Dutton & Company for \$300, but when the book proved to be so successful the publishers sent him a further check for \$10,000. There have been wild stories that the circulation of "The Four Horsemen" has reached 1,000,000 copies. I have the best authority for stating that the circulation is nearer to 200,000. Mr. Edward P. Dutton is as wise and sane in public affairs as in publishing. He said to the interviewer, "I am ashamed of those politicians in Washington. It cannot hurt America to try to help the rest of the world. What was all our wealth and strength given to us for, if not to use in the service of mankind?"

JOHN DRINKWATER is an excellent lecturer. Being an actor he speaks well, being a poet his prose is good. The prose of poets is always good. The writing of verse teaches a man the use and balance of words. A large audience at the Aeolian Hall in New York listened with delight to his analysis of Abraham Lincoln as the theme for drama, and to his reading of ten of his own poems. Later, in the reception room, a determined man pushed his way through the crowd of admiring women and said to the lecturer: "But, why didn't you read your best poem?" Didn't? Then a voice asked: "Which do you call his best?" "Last Confessional," came the answer.

ANOTHER English poet is about to enter the lecture field—Cecil Roberts—author of "Through Eyes of Youth" and also of "A Poet with the Fleet," written while he was a member of the Dover Patrol. Mr. Roberts was reprimanded by an interviewer for saying that he had never heard of Harold Bell Wright. He retorted: "And you have never heard of Charles Gavice, who writes books that 'sell endlessly' in England." Mr. Roberts asserts that American authors are finding a great audience in England. He instanced especially, Edgar Lee Masters and Amy Lowell. He also thinks highly of Patrick MacGill. Mr.

Roberts is author of the poem "Lusitania" which was much read on both sides of the Atlantic.

HERE are the figures of the money those Germans who made and lost the war, are now making out of books they have written about the war. Is not this profiteering?

Hindenburg	4,000,000 marks
Ludendorff	3,500,000 marks
Tripitz	3,500,000 marks
Helfferich	275,000 marks
Bethmann-Hollweg	250,000 marks
Falkenhayn	180,000 marks

HAVING already stated which, in my opinion, were the two best books of 1919, it is interesting to gather the opinion of others. Here is Mr. Massingham, in the London Nation, saying that the best written books of 1919 are "two volumes as wide apart in subject and treatment as East from West. The first is George Moore's 'Avowals,' the second, Mr. Keynes' 'Economic Consequences of the Peace.'

MONG the newest books I should like to read are: "Georgian Poetry, 1918-1919," just published by the Poetry Bookshop, London.

Because this series contains the best British poetry of the day, and because there is no better way of reading poetry than in an anthology. I can assimilate five new poems while I am dressing, and one while putting on my boots.

"Essays on Art," by A. Clutton Brock.

Because he is one of the four best British writers on art. Clive Bell and Roger Fry are two of the others. The fourth does not wish his name to be mentioned. It is an open secret that Mr. Clutton Brock is the star writer of the front page articles in the London Times Literary Supplement.

"Medieval and Renaissance Paintings."

Because this is the catalogue of the collections at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, one of the best collections of the kind in the country, and managed with knowledge and wisdom.

"The World Almanac for 1920."

Because, although it fascinates me, I know that I shall never read it through. What opportunities for learning it offers! Page 183 gives me the rulers of Scotland from 330 to 1567, and page 232 the dates of Opening and Closing of Erie Canal since 1824. Really, there is no excuse for being dull.

—Q. R.

## A CAUSERIE

When Lord Morley used the word "literatesque," to describe the charm and interest that a man's writings may possess for some, he hit the mark, but observe that we say that this interest and charm is for some. We do not say that they are for all or nearly all, because, if you are to enjoy the "literatesque," you must know something about literature, its sapidity, how it looks, and what it recalls.

Everything is literature, if you like, from the *Aeopagita* to the *Congressional Record*; an address that makes the common writer feel as though there were nothing in particular left for him to say and not much likelihood that he would say that particularly well. "For instance, it is a mistake to think that every book that has a great name in the history of books or of thought is worth reading. Some of the most famous books are least worth reading. Their fame was due to doing something that needed in their day to be done. The work done, the virtue of the book expires." Here is much comfort from authority and, after all, when you remember that Taine called Fielding a "good buffalo," you gratefully feel that among the learned and the literary there exist some pleasing varieties of opinion.

himself. It lay in an inability nursed, doubtless, by indolence to carry out and perfect the expression of the thought he wishes to communicate." Thus would Pope seem to be disposed of and the ordinary reader must seek another idol. But behold, De Quincy does not agree with Byron, who wrote the well-known letter to Murray in which the excellent Bowles was reproved for diluting the praises of Pope. It is a good letter: the prose swings along, and it contains the splendid figure of the "hog in a high wind," that we feel has been neglected by later writers. And what does Byron think of Pope? What, but that he holds him to be "the most perfect of our poets, and the purest of our moralists" and that "the poet who executes best is the highest, whatever his department, and will ever be so rated in the world's esteem." We suppose that Byron here refers to a poet's talent for adapting his versification to his matter so well that the first enforces the second, but the striking fact is that we have been given chapter and verse to uphold quite contrary judgments. How happy could we be with either, were other dear critic away! Then a good many years later came Henley, himself a poet, and Mr. Saintsbury, who has much knowledge, and discernment. In one of his notes, Henley says that Pope was a venomous little beast and this breezy apostrophe disturbs the conception of a great moralist and great poet.

Now, it stands to reason that when you are disturbed you cannot read to much profit, so the best thing is to read away and enjoy. If you cannot enjoy, have the grace to say as much and your future will become roseate; an affected reader is worse, maybe, than an affected writer, but let us remember that enjoying and learning are not always the same things. As we began with Lord Morley, so we may conclude with the wise reminder in that very enlightened address of his, "On the Study of Literature," an address that makes the common writer feel as though there were nothing in particular left for him to say and not much likelihood that he would say that particularly well. "For instance, it is a mistake to think that every book that has a great name in the history of books or of thought is worth reading. Some of the most famous books are least worth reading. Their fame was due to doing something that needed in their day to be done. The work done, the virtue of the book expires." Here is much comfort from authority and, after all, when you remember that Taine called Fielding a "good buffalo," you gratefully feel that among the learned and the literary there exist some pleasing varieties of opinion.

## A MASTER OF PROSE RHYTHMS

Tales of Three Hemispheres. By Lord Dunsany. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. \$1.50.

Copper and jade and sapphires, beetles as big as mice, and runes that are older than speech, these are the commodities that Lord Dunsany deals in.

Really his "tales" are not so much

fiction as mere pages of rhythmic language.

Print them as free verse, and

they would certainly surpass much of,

say, Amy Lowell. Print them as prose, and little one cares what they mean, so long as one can read them along by a tiny tin box of a stove, while the snow blows in from over the western mountains. "Click clack clop and a loose shoe rattling." Stevenson understood something of that kind of pattern making in prose rhythms, with every vowel and consonant placed to do its own special duty. But Lord Dunsany goes farther than Stevenson in sheer wonder of himself and, after all, when you remember that Taine called Fielding a "good buffalo," you gratefully feel that among the learned and the literary there exist some pleasing varieties of opinion.

Lord Dunsany is the one true figure of all English novelists. "Marius" was one great atonement for all the bad novels that have been written in the English language.

This is what glows through the non-conversation parts of Moore's present avowals.

Pater, whose cool, clear style gives

one, as it were, the sense of one's hand

passing over the very surface of

Roman marbles, has "added an im-

portant prose masterpiece to the

English language. Possibly Moore's

enthusiasm in this respect is the more

understandable when one appreciates

that Moore himself deifies the sense

of feeling. "Kipling," he says, for in-

stance, "has seen much more than he has

felt." Only Pater satisfies him on

the score of sheer physical sensation, a

feeling, for all that, cool though lam-

guish and sustained.

Now Pater, of course, can stand a

good deal of praise. "Marius" was

a book to be read aloud

in quiet and meditation, not read to

anyone, but enjoyed when one is alone

by the window or in the garden, and

can muse along for one's own audience,

Balzac and Tourgueniev may be tale-

tellers; but Pater is a real master of

the English language. Possibly Moore's

enthusiasm in this respect is the more

understandable when one appreciates

that Moore himself deifies the sense

of feeling. "Kipling," he says, for in-

stance, "has seen much more than he has

felt." Only Pater satisfies him on

the score of sheer physical sensation, a

feeling, for all that, cool though lam-

guish and sustained.

Why should the reading world

stand more aghast at the presentation

of the sense of feeling than at the

realism of sight and sound? It simply

has to be faced and seen for what it

is, just one of the five physical senses.

Surely Moore cannot pretend, in the

last analysis, that physical touch in

any of its phases is the deepest of

human experiences, any more than all

the rest that he calls superficialities.

That is where all the narrowness of

his ardor is revealed to one of really

universal taste. When one under-

stands what true and enduring in-

terest is, in art as in anything else,

the one or two strings of Moore's in-

strument will hardly serve to express

genuine perfection.

Admitted, then, that Pater's prose

is full of delight for the one who

knows the essence of literature, still

Meredith, with such a book as "The

Deal of Richard Feverel," in which his

style is not a handicap, cannot be dis-

missed with the phrase that he "was

no novelist, and will be remembered

by his verses." Nor can George Eliot

and Hawthorne and the rest suffer

themselves to be relegated to medi-

ocrity by this mere conversational

abandon. In some way Borrow, in-

deed, manages to come through the

Moore-Gosse conversation a bit better

than the others. One is not surprised

to hearing the silence of the gloaming.

Once Rouveyre expressed his regret

that he had ever seen Verlaine's eyes.

Gosse said they were quite extra-

ordinary, "like a blue sky with passing

transparent clouds." And Gosse's?

Luminous lucidity, serenity, these are

the words Rouveyre uses in his effort

to paint the clear, calm gaze which

reached to the very kernel of a man's

being.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

## THE HOME FORUM

## Howells on "Genius"

I do not despair of the day when the honest herd of mankind shall give universal utterance to the universal instinct, and shall hold selfish power in politics, in art, in religion, for the devil that it is; when neither its crazy pride nor its amusing vanity shall be flattered by the puissance of the "geniuses" who have forgotten their duty to the common weakness, and have abused it to their own glory. In that day we shall... account no man worshipful whom we do not feel and know to be good. The spectacle of strenuous achievement will not then dazzle or mislead; it will not sanctify or palliate iniquity; it will only render it the more hideous and pitiable.

In fact the whole belief in genius seems to me rather a mischievous superstition. From the account of those who talk about it, "genius" appears to be the attribute of a sort of very potent and admirable prodigy, . . . created out of the common for the astonishment and confusion of the rest of us poor human beings. But do they really believe it? Do they mean anything more or less than the mastery which comes to any man according to his powers and diligence in any direction? If not, why not have an end of the superstition that has caused our race to go on so long writing and reading of the difference between talent and genius? It is within the memory of middle-aged men that the maelstrom existed in the belief of geographers, but we now get on perfectly well without it; and why should we still suffer under the notion of "genius" which keeps so many poor little authorlings trembling in question whether they have it, or have only "talent"?

One of the greatest captains who ever lived—a plain, taciturn, unaffected being—has told the story of his wonderful life as unconsciously as if it were all an everyday affair, not different from other lives, except as a great exigency of the human race gave it importance. So far as he knew, he had no natural aptitude for arms, and certainly no love for the calling. But he went to West Point because, as he quaintly tells us, his father "rather thought he would go"; and he fought through one war with credit, but without glory. The other war, which was to claim his powers and knowledge of military science, found him engaged in the most prosaic of peaceful occupations. He obeyed its call because he loved his country, not because he loved war. All the world knows that greater military mastery has not been shown than his campaigns illustrated. He does not say this in his book, or hint it in any way; he gives you the facts, and leaves them with you. But the "Personal Memoirs" of U. S. Grant, written as simply and as straightforwardly as his battles were fought, couched in the most unpretentious phrase, with never a touch of grandiloquence.

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FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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osity or attitudinizing, familiar, homely in style, form a great piece of literature, because great literature is nothing more nor less than the clear expression of minds that have something great in them, whether religion, or beauty, or deep experience. Probably Grant would have said that he had no more vocation to literature than he had to war. He owns, with something like contrition, that he used

when he went down, yet so young, to the marble city—and became himself as a fiery heart to it?

A city of marble, did I say? nay, rather a golden city, paved with emerald. For truly, every pinnacle and turret glanced or glowed, overlaid with gold, or bossed with jasper. Beneath, the unsullied sea drew in deep breathing, to and fro, its eddies of green wave. Deep-hearted, majestic,

## Where Paris Lives in the Street

"The whole of the quarter is one of the busiest in Paris. It would seem as if the tatteredmains of bygone centuries had left there a direct line of descendants. People live in the street," writes Georges Calin, in "Nooks and Corners of Old Paris," re-

things about the holly is the variety given by the lighter color of the under side of the leaf, but it is not a very safe plant for the painter, as it offers a peculiar temptation to obtrusiveness both of crude color and of what may be called irritating detail. Neither has it any softness of mass or grace of contour. For anyone who enjoys the sight of red berries in the most jewel-like splendor

## Spiritual Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is anything certain it is that God guides man. This spiritual fact, however, is constantly contradicted by the physical senses. In high hope men often undertake affairs only to see them flatten into failure; what seem auspicious events

are found to have presaged disaster;

relationships of apparent weal, entered into, end in woe; and the trivial round is generally considered to be beneath divine direction. It may nevertheless very well be that God is

never more surely guiding than when the hopes and pleasures of material

sense come to nothing. It is the spiritual, the only man, that God guides.

Spiritual man exists as an idea in divine Mind and is therefore never

separated from his Principle. The

guidance of Principle is constantly

upon him, and he is held in the

perpetual experience of harmonious

being. When a man seeks the

guidance of Principle what he is virtually

striving to do is spiritually to per-

ceive how divine Mind guides true

ideas in ways of harmony; and he

must be willing to follow the spiritual

idea, when he perceives it, although

the path which Spirit bids him tread

will invariably lead him away from

the materiality which the senses pre-

fer. Exactly as a man is successful

in ceasing to long for the flesh pots of

Egypt and longs only to understand

and obey divine Principle, he will be

able to demonstrate in practice that

"the Lord shall guide thee continually," to use Isaiah's beautiful

figurative phrase, "and satisfy thy soul in

drought, and make fat thy bones; and

thou shalt be like a watered garden,

and like a spring of water, whose

waters fall not."

Material conditions of thought are

not susceptible to spiritual guidance,

and this fact explains the haphazard,

the endless reversals and disappoint-

ments of human existence. Only the

qualities of thought that reflect Mind

are subject to His guidance, since they

alone are included and maintained in

Principle. If a man desires to be

directed by divine intelligence, he

must lose his satisfaction in material-

ity and endeavor to approach the state

of spiritual-mindedness that char-

acterized Jesus the Christ; for it is

through spiritualized thought that he

comes into the joyous confidence that

Principle is guiding every event of

his career.

The Scriptures are definite on this

point. "The meek," the Psalmist de-

clared; "will he guide in judgment;

and in Proverbs it is declared that

"the integrity of the upright shall

guide them." No one need hesitate,

however, on account of the conceded

material-mindedness of mortals, to

seek the guidance of God, or Mind, for

the desire which turns a man's thought

Spiritward is the first step toward

that spiritual uprightness which is in

constant relation with divine Principle;

indeed, Principle guides and

guards every right desire throughout

the experience of exchanging the ma-

terial for the spiritual and real. Of

this spiritual quality of uprightness

and of the effect of its activity upon

the human sense of existence.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 147 of

"Miscellaneous Writings," "The up-

right man is guided by a fixed Prin-

ciple, which destines him to do noth-

ing but what is honorable, and to

abhor whatever is base or unworthy;

hence we find him ever the same—at

all times the trusty friend, the affec-

tional relative, the conscientious man

of business, the pious worker, the

public-spirited citizen."

That the purpose of God's guidance

is to turn men from the illusions of

the flesh to the way of supersensibility

being was perfectly revealed in the

career of Jesus the Christ. Zacharias

perceived and declared that Truth was

revealed to men to "give light to them

that sit in darkness and in the shadow

of death, to guide our feet into the

way of peace." This revelation was

unfolded through Christ Jesus' dem-

onstration of the power of Truth to

overcome the beliefs of the flesh, the

sin, disease, and death of an unreal

sense of material existence apart from

God. The guidance of God leads out of

the flesh of the flesh.

Jesus illustrated that

guidance to show men how they, too,

could accept and act upon it. "Though

demonstrating his control over sin

and disease," Mrs. Eddy writes on

page 25 of "Science and Health with

Key to the Scriptures," "the great

Teacher by no means relieved others

from giving the requisite proofs of

their own piety. He worked for their

guidance, that they might demonstrate

this power as he did, and understand

its divine Principle."

There was no one fact that Jesus

more earnestly strove to establish in

the understanding of men than that

the guidance of God is eternally avail-

able, that his own works exemplified

the light and might of perpetually

operative Principle. "When he, the

Spirit of truth, is come," he de-

clared, "he will guide you into all

truth: for he shall not speak of him-

self; but whatsoever he shall hear,

that shall he speak: and he will show

you things to come." The "Spirit of

truth" comes in that moment when a

man perceives the alness of God, the

spiritual nature and perfection of

man, and the authority of man, in the

image of God, over the beliefs of ma-

terial existence. The Spirit of truth

came, in a measure, to Abraham, when

he was guided out of Chaldean idola-

try into a country where he might

establish the worship of the one true

God. It came to Moses in the Midian

desert, and guided him in the eman-

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Snapping of the Second String

A LITTLE over a year ago attention was drawn in these columns to a very interesting and significant change which had taken place in the orientation of Japanese policy. Up to the summer of 1918 the belief of the Japanese in militarism, and militarism on the German model, may be said to have remained unshaken. The failure of Germany and her allies to achieve their grand purpose did not really affect the position. The failure of Germany lay, in the Japanese view, not in her policy, but in her execution of it. The German military policy, like the German Constitution, the German diplomatic method, the German trade method, all of which Japan had copied, was all right. Germany's failure was merely another instance of a good case spoiled by a bad counsel. Where Germany had failed Japan would succeed.

With the German downfall, in the late summer and autumn of 1918, however, a change began to come over the Japanese attitude. It was not exactly that the German defeats caused the authorities at Tokyo to lose faith in militarism as an instrument, for they have not lost faith in it; it is still the first string to their bow. But the question arose, very forcibly, Was it the most effective instrument at that particular juncture in the world's affairs? Tokyo, in the autumn of 1918, decided most emphatically that it was not. But Tokyo was very far from losing heart. If the first string was broken, or at any rate had sagged so badly as to be practically useless, there always remained the second string, also of German origin, the great trade offensive.

And so, in September, 1918, the Terauchi Cabinet, founded and maintained on the militarist ideal, was suddenly superseded by the Kei Hara Cabinet, hailed at the time by a well-known Japanese authority as "an astute business Cabinet." The world was left in no doubt as to what had happened. Japan was marching with the times. Kei Hara was a man of the people, the first commoner ever to attain the position of Prime Minister. He had gathered around him a Cabinet of capable business men, and Japan, in the words of the authority already referred to, was "bent on the economic conquest of the Far East." High-sounding words enough, but, in this case, literally true! Thence onward, "peaceful penetration," on an improved German model, was to be Japan's great object in China. How Japan attempted to carry it out, and did in fact carry it out, is written in the terrible records of Shantung and Southern Manchuria, during the past twelve months.

Japan, however, made one fatal mistake. She reckoned without that quite remorseless Chinese weapon, the weapon of passive resistance. There was one way, and only one, in which the Japanese plans could surely be made to miscarry, and that was through a boycott of Japanese goods. China took that way. A boycott was proclaimed. Japan became alarmed. She remembered how, some three or four years before, China had had resort to this policy in reprisal for the attack on Chinese liberties launched by Baron Kato, as he then was, in his notorious Twenty-One Demands. She remembered that it had taxed all the efforts of the government and all the ingenuity of the Japanese business man to the uttermost before the boycott was brought to an end, and that, before it had been brought to an end, it had involved Baron Kato in political ruin and the Japanese merchant in untold loss.

Japan's alarm was not, therefore, without reason. Moreover, the boycott of 1919-20 is a very different thing from the boycott of 1915. It still continues. In spite of almost desperate efforts on the part of Tokyo, through diplomatic threat and actual persecution, great and increasing numbers of Chinese are not only refusing to buy Japanese goods, but are, ever more successfully, arranging for other and permanent means of supply. To those who know Japan, who know how, first and last, the question of trade is the question par excellence, where China is concerned, the outcome of such a situation is inevitable. Sooner or later must come the protest, in Japan itself, against the government responsible for such a condition of affairs. Well, the protest has come, and it is rendered all the more piquant from the fact that the chief protester is none other than Viscount Kato himself, the scapegoat of 1915. Five years ago all Japan was howling against this man, who had promised them big business with China, bigger than they had ever dreamed of, as the result of his Twenty-One Demands, and, instead of big business, had given them a boycott. Today that man is leading the howl, for the same cause, against another government. "At no time," declares a recent manifesto of the Opposition Party in Japan, of which Viscount Kato is the head, "were the Sino-Japanese relations more markedly alienated than at present. The China policy of the present government has been, on the whole, mistaken and inopportune, a fact which threatens Japan's special position in the Far East."

The Opposition Party is, of course, right. It would probably have done no better, and certainly no differently, if it had been in power, but it is none the less right. What does this mean? It means that, although it is little over twelve months since Japan inaugurated her grand effort for "the economic conquest of the Far East," that effort must be accounted very largely a failure. In other words, it looks very much as if Japan's second string were snapping.

### The Colorado River

MORE and more the world finds itself turning to water power instead of coal and oil. Alertness, therefore, is necessary to keep this undeveloped resource out of the hands of those who would exploit it merely for their own selfish purposes. This is not to say that big water-power

development companies are necessarily harmful. From its experience with oil, steel, and other commodities, however, the public should have learned much. At least the public must fully reserve its own interests in any great development projects.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Randall, of California, for a great power and irrigation project on the Colorado River again raises the question as to the use, for such purposes of places that have special scenic interest. Certainly the public could not consent to any ruining of the Grand Cañon. Nowadays, anyone who proposes a new project of this sort recognizes this fact, and tries to show that his particular scheme will enhance natural beauty rather than detract from it. Mr. Randall is especially careful to point this out. Color of surrounding ruggedness, fantastic shapes, and deep stratifications are indeed of more interest than the river itself in the region of the Grand Cañon. Mr. Randall even maintains, in support of his bill, that the building of some eight dams in the river will make the wonders of the whole region the more accessible.

Often great works of concrete have an undeniable picturesqueness. The same may be said for some forms of ruin. The havoc that resulted from hydraulic mining in California years ago has, today, a certain strange interest; but it is obviously havoc. Some places need to be zealously preserved in all their natural splendor, since the public is entitled to the full enjoyment of untouched grandeur, as well as to the right utilization of resources. Thus the region of the Colorado River needs to be thoroughly studied, for a real comprehension of its possibilities both for utility and for beauty.

In the fourteenth century Sir John Mandeville declared that beyond Prester John's lordship, "by the rivers may no man go, for the water runs so roughly and so sharply, because it comes down so outrageously from the high places above, that it runs in so great waves that no ship may row or sail against it." Now Mandeville, never really having seen anything of the sort, probably considered himself a very clever artificer indeed. The Colorado River, however, would have fully satisfied his conception of a stream coming down outrageously from the high places above. And to think that such an outrageous river, in all its wonder, should be made eventually to haul great freight trains, to make up for the ships that may not sail or row against it, is certainly beyond the wildest dreams of these old romancers. Yet all this, and more, has to come. The public, however, needs to make sure that all this development shall be so ordered as to be of the most benefit, not to the few, but to the many.

### The "Nacion" and Its Semi-Centennial

THERE is more than a passing interest in the news item sent out by The Associated Press some days ago, noting the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the "Nacion," one of the leading dailies of Buenos Aires, the chief city of South America. Not always have such anniversaries found a conspicuous place in North American news sheets. And the significance is not because Buenos Aires is the largest city in the world south of the equator, nor because the journal in question celebrated its birthday with a souvenir edition of 134 pages. The point is, rather, that the indifference of the Americas, south and north, to the details of one another's existence, after having long been fostered by inadequate facilities for exchange of information, is now gradually being dissipated by the amplification of facilities. As wires become available for the transmission of information, the news of what is going on in the various countries on opposite sides of the equator is finding its way to the telegraph offices, and through them to the columns of the press. Thus it happens that the names of the most important South American dailies are becoming familiar to newspaper readers who already have a casual acquaintance, at least, with the names of leading dailies of cities in the northern hemisphere. And in time, it is to be hoped, the press of the southern world will receive its due consideration by the encyclopedias and reference books which have so far confined their reviews of journalism chiefly to the European and North American fields.

And yet the "Nacion," dignified, and influential, and comprehensive as it is, both with respect to its ample news service—far better than that of many a reputable North American journal with respect to the European field—and as to its commentaries and opinions, is not by any means the eldest of the dailies outstanding in the South American field. The "Prensa," probably the best known of them all to the general public, distinctive among the newspapers of the world, indeed, for its dual program of news-giving along with a measure of altruism and social service, turned its fifty-year milestone several months ago. It, too, is of the Buenos Aires group, rather more vivid and alert in its style and method than the "Nacion," but, like the latter, commanding a patronage both of readers and advertisers that puts it distinctly in the class of the most prosperous of metropolitan journals. And as the "Nacion," founded early in 1870 by a former President of Argentina, General Bartholomé Mitre, is now directed by Jorge A. Mitre, so the "Prensa," founded in the fall of 1869 by General Mitre's former aide-de-camp, Dr. José C. Paz, is now conducted by Ezequiel P. Paz as director-general. Both papers, of course, have grown, with their city, to affluence and power, and are famous in their continent, if not also abroad.

Less generally known than either of these Argentine journals, however, is the oldest newspaper in the Spanish language in the western world, the senior of the South American group, the "Mercurio," of Chile. This daily is within a score or so of years of being as old as the oldest daily now published in New York. South America is not a region of typically new things, even as regards daily newspapers, and the "Mercurio" is now getting ready to round out its century. The time will be up in 1927, a hundred years from the day when it began regular publication in the port city of Valparaiso. The Evening Post, New York's oldest daily, put forth its first number only six years earlier.

South American papers of this class have in times

past been accustomed to keep rather more definitely in touch with Europe than with North America, but they have been moving rapidly of late to become better acquainted with the United States. The papers here mentioned already have offices here, their editors have been taking occasion to visit the country or to send special representatives hither for survey and report. They are, as a rule, men of cosmopolitan view, able and keenly sensitive to the promise of the immediate future. From the United States, in the same period, the most significant activity has been that of the press associations and the cable companies in providing the means for speedy and comprehensive collection and distribution of the news. Clearly the new interest in better relations, south and north, is bringing not only the facilities for better relations, but is the thing itself.

### Urgent Demand for Silver

THE advance in the price of silver in the American markets, from 48½ cents an ounce in 1915 to nearly three times that price in 1920, is one of the peculiar features of a very abnormal economic situation. There has been a constantly increasing demand for the metal during the last five years, and producers have not been able to keep pace with it. The United States, Canada, and Mexico are the great sources of supply. The war curtailed production in the United States and Canada, and the revolutions have prevented the great Mexican mines from producing their maximum output. Even though silver is selling at the highest price it has reached in half a century, the high quotations for the metal have not served to bring about the required production. It is estimated that the United States should be able to produce 100,000,000 ounces a year within the next few years, and that Canada and Mexico should each be able to produce 50,000,000 ounces a year when labor once more is permitted to get down to business. Mexico's output might be increased to 100,000,000 ounces a year, in the course of the next five or six years, so great are the mineral resources of that country. The elimination of revolutionary and radical tendencies would probably stimulate production to a greater extent than could anything else.

Authorities say that practically all of the silver mined in the United States is being shipped to the Orient, either directly or through Great Britain. This disposal of the output has caused such a scarcity in America, and prices have risen so high that the silver dollar today is worth more as bullion than as coin. Many millions of silver dollars have been melted down. Throughout Europe silver, as coin, has largely disappeared as a circulation medium. There is a world scarcity. A bill has been introduced in the United States Congress by Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, to amend the so-called Pittman Silver Act of April, 1918, and to reduce the standard of the subsidiary silver coins from 90 to 80 per cent. The Pittman Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to melt or break up 300,000,000 standard silver dollars, sell the product as bullion, and repurchase a like amount of silver bullion at \$1 an ounce. The McFadden measure amends this act by requiring that all standard silver dollars shall be melted and sold as bullion, and repeals the repurchase clause. Representative McFadden says it was shown, during the Senate debate on the Pittman Bill, that under ordinary labor conditions silver could be produced at a profit of 50 cents an ounce. Hence his contention that the Pittman Act provision for its repurchase at \$1 an ounce should be repealed.

It is impossible to say how long the present situation will continue. Some authorities of the trade say that it is artificial and cannot last long. However, the oriental countries are prosperous and are expanding their foreign commerce. The greater their commercial activity the greater will be their demand for silver, which is their monetary standard. Gold means nothing to them as money. The Orient will take all the silver America can produce, at the present rate of output. The remedy is, of course, greater production of the metal.

### Consider the Plumber

FOR adequate treatment at the hands of the literary gentry, the modern plumber should have made his appearance in the eighteenth century. A Pope or a Dr. Johnson, not to speak of a Steele or even a Budgell, would have disposed of him in short order. At that time, however, he was a comparatively humble existence, as a roofer or a worker with rudimentary lead pipes and drains. Alas, in those days the full magic of running water had not been appreciated. Now, running water has its charms out in the open amid the wild violets and the lupins which an Addison would have ignored; but for the bland stock-broker of today it seems more useful when it comes readily through the taps of his apartment on a cold January morning.

So we have flowing ice-water in hotels nowadays, and hot baths in the transcontinental observation cars, and abject subservience before the plumber when there is the least stoppage in the hydrant at one's modest bungalow out in the suburbs. Suppose a small flat-building is going up to house some of the assistant professors near a great university. Close to the sidewalk that is littered with lumber and plaster, perhaps a dozen or twenty motor cars are parked. To whom do they belong? Inside the building, their owners are installing the steam-fittings and the drains. As he passes, the university instructor, whose wife has to read themes at 50 cents an hour to pay her street-car fare, wishes for the instant that he had studied plumbing instead of literature. Have not the plumbers in even Butte, Montana, that wild western place that is so rapidly becoming civilized, just demanded and secured for themselves \$10 a day instead of the \$9 that they were getting?

And yet the true plumber is very apt to be a man of fancy. The fascination of flowing water is often as nothing compared with the fascination of his speech as he pauses by the kitchen sink, at \$1 an hour, to explain to the hovering housewife why he likes the violin at the "movies." Like a watched pot that never boils, a watched plumber seldom plumbs. Still, one must not libel any serious artisan. Perhaps it is in part the irregularity

of his seasons of work that has tended to increase what he demands as a day's wages, and to set him off, in his spare weeks, to the realms of imagery. His work, indeed, ought not to be irregular. Sooner or later, building will have to go on continuously regardless of seasons. And ultimately, also, building will have to be so carefully done, and mains so wisely laid, that the whole water system will go as fluently through winter as through summer.

The whole plumbing industry is bound to develop endlessly. Not only will better research and better practice immensely extend the number of things that can be done with pipes and faucets, but people in many a country thus far almost untouched by these modernities must be educated. Think of the possibilities in Persia and Ecuador, on the Murman Coast, or in Siam. Surely the plumber is more valuable to civic progress than many a so-called health board. Truly there must be as much opportunity for the extension of running water facilities as there is for progress with the wireless or the aeroplane.

### Notes and Comments

WHEN General Leonard Wood said, the other day, in Providence, Rhode Island, that we must "allow no more sand in our cement," he put in concise form a fact that is far above party politics, and that should be far above any personal application. If a people, in resolving vital questions of polity, is on every hand to regard tenderly the personal susceptibilities of every racial and religious element in its makeup, a great deal of sand is going to slip into the cement, and the cement is not going to be very good. Jefferson, in his "Notes on the State of Virginia," said "Better one despot than an hundred and forty-three." The point is that there is no need of any despots or despots, if Americans keep their eyes fixed on the patent fact that right has no age nor place, and that justice has no fashions. The people have need at all times to have great facts stated to them in a way that is homely and dignified at once, and in the instance cited General Wood seems to have done this.

THE port of Jaffa, of ancient fame, witnessed the launching of a certain ship the other day. The launching was an event the news of which was sent to many countries, for the ship was the Hashaluz, the first Jewish ship to take the water. Thus do small events mark consummations in history.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia is to the effect that the principal of the Trades School for Girls asserts that manicures who do not split their infinitives are more successful than those who have this amiable weakness. In accordance with this idea, the prospective manicures are to have a course of six months' training, and there can be little doubt that at the end of six months these young women will have the English grammar and a conversation style like Bolingbroke's at their fingers' ends. Such a practical system should not be monopolized by one set of persons, and the virtues of the English language should be taught in other occupations. Judges, ambassadors, and professors might derive great benefits from a course in English pure composition and the occasional perusal of authors not less than half a century old. There is a steady debasement of the English language that is far too common, and that results in a patent obscurity, commonness, and lack of strength.

AT THE door of the Haberdashers Company, in London, there stands a beadle. His back is flat and his shoulders are square, as befits one who was a brigadier of foot when the armistice came. Before the war, he had completed twenty-one years of service and had become beadle to the company; on the breaking out of war he had enlisted again and won his way from the ranks to the command of a brigade. Subalterns clicked their heels to him, and colonels minded their manners in his presence; on him was placed the safety and right ordering of many others. The war over, he took on his former employment, and here is what a brother officer says of him: "There never was such a beadle." And one may believe it. Here is a man who heartens all about him, in tweeds or khaki a matter-of-fact doer of good work. As he stands there in the quiet roar of London, he knows that when the day is over he will go back to a day billet and the evening paper, yet what pictures must pass before his eyes one can only guess. Probably he is not given to orations, and takes his duty for granted; all the same, the general, the private, and the beadle say to us, "Carry on, brothers all!"

THE announcement that radio press dispatches can no longer be forwarded through the radio stations at Nauen and elsewhere, on the ground that the provisions of Article 197 of the Peace Treaty prohibit the forwarding of political, military, or naval news, has created a peculiar situation, so far as the United States is concerned. This results from the fact that a recent Washington report has stated that relations between Germany and the United States are still governed by the conditions of the armistice, under which the wireless stations are at the disposal of Americans. Probably a compromise will be reached by which wireless commercial news will be permitted, but the state of affairs itself is interesting, just because it is one of the side issues resulting from the ratification deadlock in the United States Senate.

WHILE the average Australian democrat, using the term in a non-political sense, is willing to admit that extremes in the distribution of wealth are a sad feature in the United States, he is convinced that in his own land of arbitration, wages board, and "direct action," inequalities are comparatively rare. Mr. R. D. Copland, lecturer in economics at the University of Tasmania, recently maintained, however, in a public address, that it is not the age of a country which causes inequitable distribution of wealth, but the economic system; and he found, in the figures of the wealth census of the Commonwealth in 1915, justification for his claims that Australia need not pride herself on equity of distribution. At the same time the high standard of individual saving in Australia is, one imagines, a hard nut for Mr. Copland to crack.